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(11)Publication number:

07-101052

(43) Date of publication of application: 18.04.1995

(51)Int.CI.

B41J 2/01

B41J 2/21

D06B 11/00

D06P 5/00

(21) Application number: 05-245722

(71)Applicant : CANON INC

(22)Date of filing:

30.09.1993

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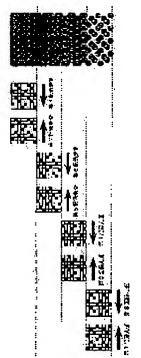
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(54) INK JET PRINTER AND PRODUCTION OF INK JET PRINTED MATTER



(57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To obtain a highly colorful printed fabric having high surface density even by a personal use color printer by making an ink driven-in amt. in a fabric printing mode larger than that in a paper printing mode. CONSTITUTION: When printing is applied to a fabric piece by using an ink jet printer, an image is completed by performing eight printing scannings and four paper feed scannings in total. Reciprocating recording scannings such as the first and second printing scannings or the third and fourth scannings are performed as a pair to perform printing. When a fabric printing mode is selected, a color ink drive-in amt. is set to 200% and a black ink drive-in amt. is set to 400% with respect to 100% of an ink drivein amt. in a case functioning as a plain paper printing mode.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The mode which prints the textile printing mode which prints to a textile in the ink-jet print equipment which breathes out ink from the aforementioned ink-jet head to the aforementioned print medium, making this ink-jet head and a print medium displaced relatively, and prints to other print media is ink-jet print equipment characterized by having independently using an ink-jet head.

[Claim 2] Ink-jet print equipment according to claim 1 characterized by making [more] the amount of ink placing in the aforementioned printing mode for textiles than the printing mode using paper as a print medium besides the above.

[Claim 3] The aforementioned ink-jet head is ink-jet print equipment according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by having the element which generates heat energy as energy for carrying out the regurgitation of the aforementioned ink.

[Claim 4] Ink-jet print equipment according to claim 1 to 3 which it is water color ink containing a surfactant, and the content is under the critical micelle concentration to the water color ink concerned, and is characterized by printing by giving the water color ink which contains the aforementioned surfactant so that it may be size to the aforementioned ink jet from the critical micelle concentration to this pure water when giving the aforementioned surfactant to pure water. [Claim 5] Ink-jet print equipment according to claim 1 to 4 characterized by presenting individual use.

[Claim 6] The manufacture method of the ink-jet print object characterized by manufacturing an ink-jet print object by printing on a print medium using ink-jet print equipment according to claim 1 to 5.

[Claim 7] The manufacture method of the ink-jet print object according to claim 6 characterized by the aforementioned print medium being a textile.

[Claim 8] The manufacture method of the ink-jet print object according to claim 7 characterized by having upright-ized down stream processing for the aforementioned textile having 400 or less or more 10 Clark stiffness in advance of a print.

[Claim 9] The aforementioned upright-ized processing is the manufacture method of the ink-jet print object according to claim 8 characterized by being the processing which unifies the aforementioned textile all over one side of a conveyance base material through a stain absorptivity adhesive layer, or the processing which gives an upright-ized agent to the aforementioned textile.

[Claim 10] The manufacture method of the ink-jet print object according to claim 7 to 9 characterized by having further the head end process which makes the aforementioned print medium contain a pretreatment agent.

[Claim 11] The manufacture method of the ink-jet print object according to claim 7 to 10 characterized by having the process which fixes ink to the aforementioned print medium after



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printing on the aforementioned print medium by giving ink.

[Claim 12] The manufacture method of the ink-jet print object according to claim 11 characterized by having further the process which carries out washing processing of the print medium by which the print was performed after the process to which the aforementioned ink is fixed.

[Claim 13] The print object printed by the manufacture method of an ink-jet print object according to claim 7 to 12.

[Claim 14] The workpiece characterized by having processed the print object according to claim 13 further, and being obtained.

[Claim 15] The aforementioned workpiece is a workpiece according to claim 14 characterized by giving the process for separating in the size of a request of the aforementioned print object, and obtaining a final workpiece to the separated piece, and being obtained.

[Claim 16] the above -- the workpiece according to claim 15 characterized by the process for obtaining a final workpiece being sewing

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] this invention relates to the print method of using ink-jet print equipment and this equipment.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Information management systems, such as a reproducing unit, and a word processor, a computer, and the thing which performs a digital image print as one of the image formation (print) equipment of those devices further with the spread of communication equipment using the print head by the ink-jet method have spread quickly. In such print equipment, many things simultaneously equipped with two or more above-mentioned multiheads are also seen as color correspondence-ization progresses in recent years further using what accumulated two or more ink deliveries and liquid routes as a print head (henceforth a multihead in this term) which comes to carry out the accumulation array of two or more print elements for improvement in print speed.

[0003] furthermore, an ink-jet method -- a short time -- high -- since a brilliance print can produce in large quantities, the textile-printing equipment using ink-jet technology puts in practical use in recent years -- having -- high -- the brilliance print ground is increasingly produced at a simple process

[0004] As invention about such an ink-jet textile-printing method, in JP,61-55277,A, Yoshida etc. indicates the ink-jet staining technique using the textile for ink-jet dyeing and it which made the compound which is non-dyeing property substantially contain 0.1 to 50% of the weight to this textile material to the color which a textile material is made to dye, and is enabling bleeding prevention in ink-jet textile printing. However, in which the example, the consideration to the conveyance nature in a general-purpose ink jet printer is not made, but the application is limited to the almost industrial textile-printing field.

[0005] Moreover, it sets as invention by the same applicant as this invention to the textile-printing method that a pool etc. gives the print liquid which contains a water soluble dye with an ink-jet method to textiles, and subsequently carries out dyeing processing in JP,62-53492,A if



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needed. To the above-mentioned textiles Invention which made it possible to prevent bleeding by making the print liquid acceptance layer which has a fluidity by indicating the textile-printing method by which the viscosity in 25 degrees C formed the print liquid acceptance layer of 1000 or more cps receive ink, and to obtain high-definition ink-jet textile-printing cloth is indicated. And after dipping the broadcloth ground of 100% of cotton in print liquid acceptance **** of 2200cp(s) in the example, After considering as the state of extracting lightly, piling up with the report form of marketing of this except for superfluous acceptance ****, and being easy to equip a printer, It attached in the ink jet printer immediately, and printed on textile cotton, next was established by having removed from the printer and having covered the iron, and neutral detergent removed acceptance **** after that, and the print object of the textile by the ink jet printer has been obtained. Moreover, in the another example, the print liquid acceptance layer agent of 15000cp(s) was made into solution 50%, it applied to the shirt ground of 35% of 65% hemp of cotton in the bar coating machine, 80-degree-C hot air drying of 1 hour was carried out, the ground for a print was obtained, this was printed using the ink jet printer, dyeing processing by the iron and washing by neutral detergent were performed, and ink-jet textile-printing cloth has been obtained. After fully filling the resolution of the straight line of 1.5mm interval, there is also neither BOYAKE nor bleeding, still more sufficient concentration is obtained, and the inkjet textile-printing cloth created according to the above-mentioned example is enabling application not only to the industrial textile-printing method but hobby print textile printing in ordinary homes as an advantage which is one of the above-mentioned invention. That is, if there is even print liquid acceptance ****, a textile, an ink jet printer, a dryer, or a commercial regular paper, an iron and a commercial detergent, non-industry ink-jet textile printing will be attained. Among those, what is necessary is just to purchase what is suitably sold by the ink jet printer maker etc., since it is not widely marketed about the print liquid acceptance liquid suitable for print liquid and the textile.

[0006] Furthermore, in JP,2-61183,A, Kanaya and others stated the difference between a paper print and a cloth print in detail by ink-jet printing, said that it is hard to come out of surface concentration like paper, and that it is important how the residual percentage of coloring matter is raised on the print to cloth, and has presented the following textile dyeing methods as a method of making the residual percentage of ink the highest at the textile.

[0007] According to this, non-dyeing property high-molecular-compound covering can be carried out, a coat can be formed in the whole textile or the field which it is going to print, a high molecular compound can be further covered anew to this field that is going to carry out textile printing, and the non-printed side of an opposite side, a coat can be formed, processing by the side of a non-printed side which carries out ink defluxion prevention can be carried out, and the residual percentage of the ink on a textile can be raised.

[0008]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] by recent years, the color ink-jet print equipment which can print the color picture data transmitted to the print medium of the shape of a cut sheet, such as paper, from host equipment etc. using ink-jet technology with development of the ink-jet technology over a print medium called the cloth explained above on high brilliance and which is a miniaturization and a low price in the so-called field of ink-jet print equipment is spreading In connection with this, the same with printing cut sheet-like a regular paper and an OHP form, the print to cut sheet-like cloth is also attained using the same print equipment, and the need over the simple print of the cloth print in such a field has also been increasing.

[0009] However, there are many factors in which both fiber texture, the ink absorbing state

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accompanying the shape of surface type, and the purpose of coloring differ from the usual paper on the print to paper and the print to cloth.

[0010] In JP,02-61183,A lifted previously, the difference between paper and a textile is described in detail, and the portion is extracted.

[0011] "(coloring)Although various kinds of coloring matter for the purpose for which paper prints a character and a pattern is used, these coloring matter takes the technique which is made to adhere on the surface of paper, and is stopped by the vehicle. Since a textile gives a color and a pattern, although various kinds of coloring matter is used too, these coloring matter is made to permeate to the interior of fiber which is properly used according to the scientific structure of a textile, and constitutes a textile, and the method of making it fix is taken. It is because it is premised on a textile soaking on the assumption that the difference among these both does not wet paper.

[0012] (Omission) if coloring is discerned still more deeply, although the thing made to adhere on the surface of paper will work in an effect 100% in the case of paper, since in the case of a textile there are the dryness as a means - moist heat treatment, and washing which are dyed after making it adhere to a textile front face, only the coloring matter firmly dyed to the front face which is real fiber - the interior will remain, and others will drop out of on fiber Thus, it is distributed to the converging whole thread which coloring matter moves to the interior of fiber in a textile. It becomes the low concentration which is hard to contrast with paper by the reasons of a residual percentage etc.

[0013] (Omission) The greatest point in textile ink-jet printing is attributed to there being how the coloring matter concentration in ink can be raised. The dyeing method which proposed the dyeing method for coping with the peculiar property of the above cloth, chose, and was excellent in each number official report which carried out the" above-mentioned listing is made to realize. However, these remain in the indication of a material required for dyeing altogether only paying attention to dyeing. Therefore, as print equipment which is the means of textile printing, since it was premised on what was rationalized only for textile printing in the amount of placing of ink, the regurgitation timing to cloth, the conveyance state of cloth, etc., it was not coped with by the need of the cloth print which can perform the combined use with other print media which have been called for above.

[0014] In the color printer in which surface concentration was low, and only the print ground which is not clear was obtained, but the optimal print correspondence for a cloth print was mainly concerned with the print to a piece of paper by the printer which, on the other hand, has only the old standard print method, it was still underdeveloped.

[0015]

[Means for Solving the Problem] Therefore, this invention is characterized by equipping independently the mode which prints to other print media with the textile printing mode which prints to a textile in the ink-jet print equipment which prints by making this ink-jet head and a print medium displaced relatively using an ink-jet head.

[0016] Here, the amount of ink placing in the aforementioned printing mode for textiles should be made [more] than the printing mode using paper as a print medium besides the above.

[0017] Moreover, the aforementioned ink-jet head shall have the element which generates heat energy as energy for carrying out the regurgitation of the aforementioned ink.

[0018] Furthermore, this invention manufactures an ink-jet print object by printing on a print medium using equipment [more than].

[0019] Here, the aforementioned print medium is a textile.

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[0020] Moreover, upright-ized processing for having 400 or less or more 10 Clark stiffness can be performed further.

[0021] Here, the aforementioned upright-ized processing can be considered as the processing which unites the aforementioned print medium with the front face of one side of a conveyance base material through a stain absorptivity adhesive layer, or the processing which gives an upright-ized agent to the aforementioned print medium.

[0022] Moreover, pretreatment which makes the aforementioned print medium contain a pretreatment agent can be performed further.

[0023] Furthermore, after printing on the aforementioned print medium by giving ink, it can have further the process which carries out washing processing of the print medium by which the print was performed after the process to which is further equipped with the process which fixes ink to the aforementioned print medium, and the aforementioned ink is fixed.

[0024] Moreover, this invention is the print object printed by the manufacture method of an above-mentioned ink-jet print object. And it is the workpiece which processed the print object further and was obtained. having given the process for separating the workpiece in the size of a request of the aforementioned print object, and obtaining a final workpiece to the separated piece, and having been obtained, and the above -- let the process for obtaining a final workpiece be sewing

[0025]

[Function] the color printer of the personal youth who is not usual, i.e., the textile-printing equipment of an industrial important point, by according to this invention having a printing mode for textiles independently of the printing mode for other print media, and making [more] the amount of ink placing in the printing mode for the aforementioned textiles than the printing mode for papers -- surface concentration -- high -- high -- the brilliance print ground can be obtained now

[0026] Furthermore, it comes to acquire the picture which was excellent also in fixing nature and was more excellent by using the color ink containing the surfactant of predetermined within the limits for a short time.

[0027]

[Example] Hereafter, with reference to a drawing, this invention is explained in detail. [0028] (The 1st example) <u>Drawing 7</u> shows the outline composition of the color printer section used for this invention. In this drawing, 701 is a head cartlidge. These consist of an ink tank by which the color ink of four colors, black, cyanogen, a Magenta, and yellow were stuffed, respectively, and a multi-nozzle head of 702.

[0029] It is drawing 8 which showed from z the situation of the multi-nozzle arranged on this multi-head, and 81 is a multi-nozzle arranged on the multi-head 702. Although the multi-nozzle 801 is arranged in parallel along with the Y-axis in this view, you may have some inclinations, for example on XY flat surface of drawing. In this case, each nozzle will print to a head progressing to travelling direction X, respectively, shifting timing.

[0030] Again with reference to drawing 7, 703 is a conveyance roller, rotates in the direction of the arrow of drawing, pressing down the print paper 707 with the auxiliary roller of 704, and sends the print paper 707 in the direction of y at any time. Moreover, 705 is a feed roller, and it plays the role which presses down the print paper 707 as well as 703 and 704 while it feeds paper to print paper. 706 is carriage to which four ink cartridges are supported and these are moved with a print. This stands by at the home position (h) of the position shown by the dotted line of drawing, while not printing, or when doing the recovery work of a multi-head etc.



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[0031] Before a print start, the carriage (706) in the position (home position) of drawing will print only width of face D on space by n multi-nozzles (81) on a multi-head (702), moving in the x directions, if a print start instruction comes. After the print of data is completed to a space edge, carriage returns to the original home position and performs the print to x directions again. Or if it is a both-way print, the following print will also be performed in the stage which moves in the -x direction. After this first print is completed, even before the 2nd print starts, the conveyance roller 703 carries out the ejection to the direction of y of only predetermined width of face by [to the direction of an arrow] rotating. Thus, the data print on 1 space is completed by the repeat of a carriage scan and an ejection.

[0032] Since the amount of ink acceptance of cloth is larger than paper and it is especially easy to be absorbed also in the depth direction from a print front face as already stated, ink cannot remain in a print front face easily. Therefore, in order to realize actual concentration for which it asks, you have to drive in much ink rather than the case where it prints in the paper.

[0033] Therefore, when chosen by the cloth printing mode to the 100% of the amounts of ink placing in the case of functioning by the regular paper printing mode in this example, a himself is devoted in the color, and it devotes ink only 400% with black 200%.

[0034] It explains comparing operation at the time of performing the cloth print of this example (drawing 1) with common print operation (drawing 2) usually corresponding to paper or coat paper. In this example, the picture is completed with four multi-pass prints. Here, in printing a color image picture as a monochrome printer for explaining a multi-pass print unlike what prints only a character, various elements, such as coloring nature, gradation nature, and uniformity, are needed for it. When dispersion in few nozzle units produced to a multi-head manufacture process difference prints especially about uniformity, the discharge quantity of the ink of each nozzle and the sense of a discharge direction are affected, and it becomes the cause of finally degrading picture grace as concentration nonuniformity of a print picture.

[0035] The example is explained using drawing 9 and drawing 10. In drawing 9 (A), although 91 is a multi-head and this is the same as that of the thing of drawing 8, since it is easy, it shall be now constituted by eight multi-nozzles 92. Multi-nozzle 92, it is the ink drops let depended and breathed out, 93 is the discharge quantity which usually gathered as shown in this drawing, and it is an ideal that ink is breathed out in the equal direction. If such regurgitation is performed, as shown in drawing 9 (B), the dot of a size which gathered on space will reach the target, and the uniform picture which does not have concentration nonuniformity on the whole will be acquired (drawing 9 (C)). However, as variation arises in the size of the ink drops breathed out from each nozzle as it was shown in drawing 10 (A), after there is variation in nozzle each of, respectively as stated also in advance in fact, and printing like the above as it is, and the sense and it is shown on space at drawing 10 (B), it reaches the target. According to this drawing, the portion of the blank paper which cannot fill area factor 100% periodically exists to head main scanning direction, a dot overlaps reverse more than required, or a white muscle which is seen in this center of drawing has occurred. The meeting of the dot which reached the target in such the state serves as a concentration distribution shown in drawing 10 (C) to the direction of a nozzle list, as a result, it is the limitation usually seen by human being's eyes, and these phenomena are sensed as concentration nonuniformity.

[0036] Then, the following methods are devised as this cure against concentration nonuniformity. Drawing 11 and drawing 12 explain the method. Although the scan of the multi-head 91 is carried out to completing the print field shown by drawing 9 and drawing 10 3 times according to this method, the field of the 4-pixel unit of the half is completed by the two pass. In this case,

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eight nozzles of a multi-head are divided into the group of upper 4 nozzles and lower 4 nozzles. The dot which one nozzle prints with 1 time of a scan thins out regular image data in an abbreviation half according to a certain predetermined image data array. And a dot is embedded to the image data of the remaining half at the time of the 2nd scan, and the print of a 4-pixel unit field is completed. The above printing methods are called the division printing method below. Since the influence on a print picture peculiar to each nozzle will be reduced by half even if it uses the print head and equal which were used by drawing 10 if such a division printing method is performed, the printed picture comes to be shown in drawing 11 (B), and a black line and a white muscle which are seen to drawing 10 (B) stop being not much conspicuous. Therefore, as concentration nonuniformity is also shown in drawing 11 (C), compared with the case of drawing 10, it is eased considerably.

[0037] Although it divided in 1 scan eye and 2 scan eye in the form where it compensates for image data mutually according to a certain regular array when performing such a print, as it was indicated in drawing 12 as this image data array (infanticide pattern) before, it was most common to have used what becomes a hound's-tooth check exactly for 1 pixel of every direction. Therefore, a print is completed by 1 scan eye which prints a hound's-tooth check in a unit print field (here 4-pixel unit), and 2 scan eye which prints a reverse hound's-tooth check. (A) of drawing 12, (B), and (C) explain how it is completed and the print of a fixed field goes like drawing 9-11 using a multi-head with eight nozzles, when alternate [this] and a reverse alternate pattern are used, respectively. By 1 scan eye, an alternate pattern (dot which performed hatching) is first printed using lower 4 nozzles (drawing 12 (A)). Next, only 4 pixels (1/2 of head length) of ejections are performed to 2 scan eye, and a reverse alternate pattern (dot without hatching) is printed (drawing 12 (B)). A 4 pixels (1/2 of head length) ejection is again performed to eye further 3 scans, and an alternate pattern is printed again (drawing 12 (C)). Thus, the print field of a 4-pixel unit is completed for every scan by performing the ejection of a 4-pixel unit, and the print of 1000 birds and a reverse alternate pattern by turns one by one. As explained above, when the print is completed by two kinds of different nozzles in the same field, it is possible to acquire a high definition picture without concentration nonuniformity. [0038] Moreover, since the density of the ink simultaneously printed on a textile becomes low, ink osmosis in the part depth direction decreases, and the effect which surface concentration raises can also be expected. The effect on a cloth print also from this that the print method of this example is big is expectable.

[0039] As mentioned above, although the composition which carries out print completion of the inside of the same field by two scans has explained in this drawing, the more the effect of the division printing method makes [many] the number of partitions, the more it shows up. Also in the print equipment explained above, if the pixel printed by one scan is further made into a half and width of face of an ejection scan is made into 2 pixels (1/4 of head length), since a picture will be completed by four kinds of nozzles at the same scanning direction, it becomes possible to acquire a still smoother and good picture in the state where concentration is still higher.

[0040] Furthermore, by this example, although the common ink (A ink is called tentatively) with which color ink-jet print equipment was made to equip is used, the component is shown below.

A ink Component Unit (% of the weight)

A solvent A triethylene glycol 7.0 Hexane triol 7.0 Isopropyl alcohol 1.5 Surfactant Acetylene glycol 0.01 Ethyleneoxide addition product (tradename: ASECHIRE Norian)
Color Black Hood black 2 3.0 Cyanogen Direct blue 199 2.5 Magenta Direct red 227 2.5 Yellow

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Direct yellow 86 1.5 Residue this example is explained using the ink-jet print equipment shown more than water.

[0042] Drawing 2 shows the state in the case of printing coat paper or a regular paper by this example. The number of nozzles of the print equipment used for this example is 32, and 4 path uni-directional print and the amount of ejections are usually considered as a part for 32 / 4=8 nozzle. In each print scan, it is printed according to the infanticide mask shown drawing, and the ejection scan for eight nozzles accomplishes for every print scan. After each infanticide mask from these 1st print scan to the 4th print scan has the relation of a complement mutually and four print scans and an ejection scan are performed, the print of a unit picture field will be completed for the first time.

[0043] On the other hand, drawing 1 shows the state in the case of printing on the piece of cloth using the ink-jet print equipment of this invention. In this mode, the picture is completed by eight print scans and four ejection scans in all. the 1st print scan, the 2nd print scan and the 3rd print scan, the 4th print scan, and ** -- it prints by making a both-way writing scan into a pair like These use the same infanticide mask and an ejection scan does not enter between both print scans. Therefore, in two scans which these-continue, ink will be driven into the same pixel by the opposite direction scan of an outward trip and a return trip. The ejection scan of 8 nozzle width of face enters after this continuous both-way 2 print scan, and the print of a unit picture field is completed for the first time by total of eight print scans.

[0044] In drawing 1, the print scan of double precision is needed compared with the usual printing mode of the part which drives in 200% of ink, and drawing 2. However, since it is printing by the both-way scan here, the number of times of a scan and print time of carriage are equivalent to drawing 2.

[0045] In drawing 2, if the 2nd and the 4th print scan are performed in the direction of a return trip, although print time is able to be shortened further, with usual coat paper and a usual regular paper, a both-way print tends to cause picture degradation. Since the head of four colors stands in a row in carriage main scanning direction with the ink-jet print equipment used for this example shown by drawing 7, the order of ink placing will be reversed on an outward trip print and a return trip print. In such a case, it is checked that the tint of the color mixture section changes with order of placing to the space of an ink color. Moreover, as for controlling correctly the impact position at the time of an outward trip print, and the impact position at the time of a return trip print, it is also still known for the present print equipment difficulty or that such an impact position gap that spreads will cause degradation of a ruled line or character grace. In order not to cause the above evils, in the usual printing mode, a uni-directional print like drawing 2 is

[0046] On the other hand, on the print to the piece of cloth, the evil accompanying the above both-way prints seldom happens. It is not concerned in order of ink placing, but always, from an impact position, uniformly, the ink which reached cloth spreads and is absorbed in cloth. Moreover, the both-way print to cloth is effective also because of time shortening also from that the diameter of a dot is large from the first, and so severe an impact precision not being required on the feeling of a cloth print. therefore, compared with application of a piece of paper etc., a color round trip print is put on a cloth print, is boiled markedly, and demonstrates an effect [0047] Desired concentration may not be obtained, if the amount of ink of still higher duty is not driven in depending on cloth, although drawing 1 has explained the print mask of 200% duty in the cloth printing mode of this example. Moreover, even if it is case sufficient by 200% duty of drawing 1 about cyanogen, a Magenta, and yellow, in order only for especially black to deepen

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the depth of a picture or to raise contrast, the one where concentration is higher is easy to be liked.

[0048] Though it is the same print scan as <u>drawing 1</u>, only black has still more <u>drawing 3</u> than others, and it is in the print state when considering as the amount of ink placing of duty 400%. Although the picture is completed by the print scan of eight round trips also in this drawing, the infanticide mask used by each print scan is thinned out to 50%. Using the same mask, a total of four print scans, the 1st, the 2nd, the 3rd, and the 4th, makes ink reach an equal pixel 4 times, and they are driving the ink of duty into it 400%.

[0049] By applying the print method to cloth which was explained above, it becomes possible to print a good picture on the piece of cloth as well as the usual regular paper or coat paper. [0050] <u>Drawing 4</u> shows many printing modes which can be set to the ink-jet print equipment used by this example. A user chooses each mode from the picture grace and the throughput of the kind of print medium printed fundamentally, and a user request using a panel switch etc. Here, the printing mode of a regular paper and the printing mode of coat paper are made to become independent, and it is considering as the multi-pass print of a two pass or four paths in the printing mode of a regular paper. Although it said previously that a both-way print cannot respond at a regular paper and coat paper by the print method like <u>drawing 2</u>, the thing of coat paper which it is not conspicuous and is done for those picture evils according to a setup of an infanticide mask is possible for the evil at the time of the both-way print which usually comes out so greatly (application for patent 2287091).

[0051] Although it enables it to have obtained high definition on four multi-pass prints fundamentally in an OHP form and coat paper, since the need for black emphasis is high, in the OHP form, the emphasis print of only black is performed at the time of a return trip scan (application for patent 2223019). As already explained using drawing 1 and drawing 3, on the cloth print, only black is considering other three colors as the print method of drawing 1 by the print method of drawing 3 at the time of the print method of all the color charts 1, and black emphasis in the case of a canonical mode.

[0052] In usual ink-jet print equipment, number pattern ****'s is common in the printing mode corresponding to print media other than cloth as shown in drawing 4, and it does not have especially the mode of the amount of ink placing more than 100% duty in color ink. If it is print media other than these cloth, although the optimal picture grace will not be obtained, even if it prints which print medium in which mode, suitable concentration and a certain amount of picture grace are realizable. However, there is much ink absorption capacity like cloth more remarkably than other print media, and it can respond by none of other printing modes by the case where the suitable amounts of ink placing itself differ.

[0053] Especially this invention containing this example corresponds to the need to a cloth print in recent years, and the print equipment possessing the appearance which a cloth print can realize easily by the same handling as other print media also by the personal printer, and the printing mode which made [many] the amount of ink placing beforehand is offered.

[0054] Although the picture expression on fiber may drive in ink to a direct cloth as mentioned above, once printing the mirror image of a desired picture to a middle transfer medium, this printing side and cloth are contacted and there is also a method which imprint a picture to cloth and the mirror image picture is made to permeate by physical or chemical sticking-by-pressure processing. In such a case, as special printing method for cloth, only adjustment of the amount of ink placing does not change, but the composition which forms a mirror image picture specially is also needed.

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[0055] The ink maintenance layer which the driven-in ink is moderately held as a middle transfer medium made to use here, and shift should just be promptly performed further at the time of the imprint to cloth, for example, becomes the base material of the shape of a sheet, such as polyethylene tele FUTATO and paper, from a wax, polyvinyl alcohol, etc. can be prepared and constituted. Moreover, after making both superimpose about the imprint means of the picture from a middle transfer medium to cloth, ***** of dissolution removal of the ink maintenance layer by pressurization, heating, laser radiation, and the solvent etc. which gives ****** or a melting imprint becomes possible by using well-known meanses, such as combination of these methods.

[0056] In the example of this invention, in order to mainly make the amount of ink placing suitable, it explains by forming the special mode for cloth. However, the mode with which it became independent for [this] cloth may be a thing for the above imprint methods, and these two modes may exist independently, respectively. Since the medium made to actually imprint from a middle transfer medium does not need to be restricted to cloth, especially the imprint method of having the independent mode is effective in order to extend the range of a picture expression medium.

[0057] As explained above, according to this example, suitable concentration and picture grace could be obtained only by choosing a printing mode also in a cloth print like a print medium like the usual regular paper, coat paper, or an OHP form by giving beforehand the print method with more amounts of ink placing than usual [which was shown in <u>drawing 1</u> or <u>drawing 3</u>] as one of the printing modes of ink-jet print equipment.

[0058] Furthermore, the simple textile-printing method and equipment which made this invention still more effective are offered. The ink-jet simple textile-printing method which made it possible to use the more detailed ink jet printer in which automatic wearing for a conveyance means is possible, A conveyance means is automatically equipped with a base fabric [finishing / pretreatment for print liquid acceptance]. And the ink-jet print (textile printing) equipment which can be printed, And Japanese Patent Application No. No. 108226 [five to] by the same applicant as this invention is already proposed as what offers the cut sheet-like cloth print medium used for it.

[0059] While the color ink-jet print equipment of a miniaturization and a low price is spreading in the field of ink-jet print equipment, with the composition indicated by JP,61-55277,A shown in the conventional example, it is becoming difficult to apply to the ink jet printer with which recent years evolved as it is. Namely, although it is hyperviscosity in the 1st example in the aforementioned invention Although it has improved by equipping with the report form of marketing of the contamination to the conveyance means of the ink jet printer by fluid print liquid acceptance ****, and the improvement of the wearing nature of the print ground, and conveyance nature in piles Moreover, although it applies and dries and is made to equip an ink jet printer with hyperviscous print liquid acceptance **** without lower paper from a print side side further in the 2nd example It is difficult to obtain sufficient conveyance nature to perform a high definition print by automatic conveyance taking advantage of the ink jet printer formed into high-resolution-izing and quantity brilliance from recent years'. Moreover, the ink jet printer used in the above-mentioned example equips with a print medium manually the platen of the shape of a cylinder which is the main conveyance means, the ground which piled up lower paper as mentioned above, and the thing which consists of ink jet printers in recent years so that wearing for a conveyance means can be performed automatically although it has equipped even if it was the ground itself are in use, and if wearing for the conveyance means of such an ink jet

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printer remains as it is, it is difficult.

[0060] Japanese Patent Application No. No. 108226 [five to] has described as follows to such a problem as a means which mainly raises conveyance nature using each example.

[0061] First, in the 1st example, the with a Clark stiffness [or more 10 / or less 400] cut sheet-like print medium has been obtained by sticking a base fabric on the conveyance base material which has the adhesive layer of stain absorptivity like polyvinyl alcohol on a surface. And after carrying out ink-jet textile printing to this, the base fabric was exfoliated from the conveyance base material, and the textile-printing cloth has been obtained.

[0062] Moreover, in the 2nd example, the base fabric was processed using an upright-ized agent like a sodium alginate, to the with a Clark stiffness [or more 10 / or less 400] obtained by this cut sheet-like print medium, ink-jet textile printing was carried out and the textile-printing cloth has been obtained.

[0063] It is the conveyance means which connected to the main driving means the conveyance member to which the conveyance means of print equipment touches the non-printing field side of a print medium more preferably to both [these] examples. a print medium The conveyance means in which automatic wearing for a conveyance means is possible, The feed means for feeding the above-mentioned conveyance means with a cut sheet-like print medium is made into the feed means which contacts the non-printing field side of a cut sheet-like print medium, and is driven still more preferably. Furthermore, heat-treating a cut sheet-like print medium supposes that it is good using the heating means which is in the conveyance on the street of the print medium in the above-mentioned ink-jet print equipment, and was more preferably prepared in the downstream of the ink-jet print section.

[0064] Moreover, about the above-mentioned base fabric, dyeing control processing is beforehand performed using a dyeing control agent, and even if it is good after an ink-jet print to rinse a textile-printing cloth in the solution which dissolved the percentage exhaustion improver, it is carrying out. The facsimile agent which specified the processing liquid which consists of the urea 100 weight section, the sodium-hydrogencarbonate 30 weight section, the metanitrobenzene specific-sulfonate 10 weight section, and the water 860 weight section as a dyeing control agent said here, and made improvement in wet colour fastness the key objective as the above-mentioned percentage exhaustion improver is used.

[0065] Furthermore, it has also encouraged arranging the conveyance direction by the above-mentioned conveyance means, and Yokochi of the texture of a base fabric or ******* in the same direction, and conveying it here.

[0066] and the cut sheet-like cloth print medium which use for the simple textile printing method, the equipment, and it which applied ink jet technology by these can offer, and it base on the ink jet simple textile printing method of having applied ink jet technology -- high -- it have say having became possible in a brilliance color expression about the application not only to industrial use but the large hobby-field of ordinary homes

[0067] In addition, about these, it mentions later with the example of composition of the equipment which can apply this invention (drawing 14).

[0068] By the way, apart from textile-printing technology, ink with little boundary bleeding with a quick osmosis speed has been developed for the purpose of the ability to acquire a good picture in an ink jet printer by the regular paper which has appeared on the market to marketing in recent years.

[0069] If it prints using common ink, with many regular papers which have appeared on the market in the commercial scene, the osmosis speed of ink will be slow and color mixture will



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occur between the dots printed simultaneously adjacently. For this reason, on the unique boundary, bleeding occurs, deterioration of print grace is imitated and **** is known. With the picture with which a graph like especially a graphic picture and the table were drawn the part, many cases where a part of print side is smeared away are seen.

[0070] Furthermore, depending on a regular paper, the nonuniformity of the osmosis state on space may hurt the uniformity of a painting-out portion (following solid), or may generate a partial white float. It is supposed that it is this cause a thing resulting from a surface ununiformity. Moreover, in case the breathed-out ink drop permeates space by this, since the thin portion of processing of ****, such as a crevice between fiber and a sizing compound, is permeated alternatively, the problem that the configuration of a dot turns into an uneven star type configuration instead of a perfect circle is also seen.

[0071] Although such a problem was not able to respond in the case where conventional ink is used when it was not the paper which gave special coating, the thing with such expensive coat paper was most, and what it cannot be said from the distribution channel being restricted that is not much general was the actual condition.

[0072] However, it is a leading solution by adding a surfactant to ink to raise the penetrating power to a regular paper and osmosis speed.

[0073] the fixing nature which was relatively excellent in JP,56-5871,A in the ink containing a surfactant as compared with the ink which does not contain a surfactant, and water resistance are evaluated, and the regurgitation stabilized by the continuation drive and the intermittent drive in the ink regurgitation is performed -- thing evaluation is carried out Furthermore, in this official report, it judges whether it wears by the regurgitation by the driving signal of the beginning after three-month neglect, and the ink containing a surfactant is indicating that the good ink regurgitation can be performed.

[0074] when making a liquid contain a surfactant in 1981 (October 1) in "a guide to a completely revised version Neogaea side activator" (Sanyo Chemical Industries, Ltd.) of issue, in order to acquire the effect of a surfactant enough, very naturally putting the content which is more than the micell concentration (m. c.) of the surfactant in the liquid into the liquid is indicated as knowledge The U.S. Pat. No. 5,106,416 specification and U.S. Pat. No. 5,116,409 specification which were characterized [one] by including the content more than the critical micelle concentration (c.m.c.) to the ink of this surfactant in ink exist. These official reports indicate those invention as that which is effective in preventing the bleeding of ink, and it specifies that the critical micelle concentration (c.m.c.) of the surfactant to water is meaningless. Conversely, as what indicates the ink containing the content below the critical micelle concentration (c.m.c.) of the surfactant to this water, there is JP,56-49771,A and it is supposed that there is the loading prevention effect in a nozzle. Moreover, although there is JP,1-182384,A which indicates ink patent of making it usable by carrying out low steamy low viscosity solvent addition of the ink which made 1 - 10% of surfactant containing like JP,58-6752,B raised previously, it is only only taking bleeding to the paper of ink into consideration.

[0075] When addition of a surfactant has too many the amounts, viscosity elevation near the nozzle section resulting from the evaporation under damp environment etc. becomes remarkable, and its aggravation of regurgitation recoverability is remarkable. Moreover, the convergence nature of ink drops let gets worse with the fall to the limit of surface tension, and elevation of viscosity, a drop does not converge on one after the regurgitation, but the main drop and the minute drop (satellite) which continues at it arise. Many evils, such as twisting [which are deterioration of character grace and a ruled line] linearity disadvantage by generating of this



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satellite, occur. Furthermore, since the ink [itself] viscosity also rises, the time to the ink rerestoration after the regurgitation (following refill) also increases.

[0076] In order to satisfy above all, paying attention to the critical micelle concentration (c.m.c.) of the surfactant in opposite ink and opposite pure water, it is necessary to adjust to a suitable field too. Although to be high concentration as much as possible is desired from a viewpoint of osmosis promotion about the concentration of a surfactant according to Japanese Patent Application No. No. 164845 [five to] by this invention and this applicant From viewpoints, such as bleeding prevention and maintenance of solid homogeneity, it is more important than the critical micelle concentration in the inside of pure water practically that it is size. When aiming at improvement in a regurgitation property, improvement in the grace of a single dot, and the unloading of recovery action, the content of the surfactant to ink should indicate that it was important that it is smallness from critical micelle concentration (c.m.c. pair ink), and should impose the limit on these concentration.

[0077] Here, the case where the ink in the above-mentioned limit (B ink is called tentatively) is used as a modification of this example is also described. The ink component is shown below. [0078]

B ink Component Unit (% of the weight)

Solvent Glycerol 7.5 Thiodiglycol 7.5 Surfactant Acetylene glycol 1.0 Ethyleneoxide addition product (tradename : ASECHIRE Norian)

A stabilizing agent A urea 7.5 A color Black Hood black 2 4.0 Cyanogen The direct blue 199 3.5 Magenta Direct red 227 3.5 Yellow Direct yellow 86 2.5 residue water -- the purpose of this invention can be made to realize still more effectively as super-permeability ink which added such a surfactant by applying above-mentioned Japanese Patent Application No. No. 164845 [five to] to this example or this invention

[0079] Not much, since the ink rate of absorption to a medium will decline in usual ink if ink is driven into the piece of cloth 200% or more, before absorbing completely, color mixture with a contiguity ink drop will happen, and ** will be recognized as boundary bleeding by the output picture, if ink is driven in at **** speed. How to make it printing, making [many] the number of times of a multi-scan, and drying it little by little, in order to prevent this, and the method of piling up and printing, after establishing the standby time of carriage for every scan and waiting for absorption of ink can be considered. However, since it is going to urge dryness by spending many hours whichever it makes it, time cost will be sharply inferior compared with the print to other print media.

[0080] Therefore, if above-mentioned Japanese Patent Application No. No. 164845 [five to] is applied, since it can be made to absorb and dry in an instant, it is not necessary to carry out for ink dryness of the above methods, and good concentration can be obtained.

[0081] Furthermore, the ink absorptivity to the thread which constitutes a textile goes up by grant of the permeability by the surfactant, and there is also a new advantage that the fiber near a textile front face can be dyed uniformly. Moreover, it can also be prevented in the depth direction of a textile that ink passes too much, and it could be said that the above-mentioned ink fits the cloth print.

[0082] When making two or more kinds of ink intermingled in below for every color as a variation of the further ink, it states to it. In this example, B ink containing many abovementioned surfactants is used only for cyanogen, a Magenta, and 3 color color ink of yellow, and suppose only black that the ink (C ink is called tentatively) shown below is used.

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C ink Component Unit (% of the weight)

A solvent A glycerol 5.0 A thiodiglycol 5.0 Isopropyl alcohol 4.0 A stabilizing agent A urea 5.0 Color Black Hood black 2 3.0 C ink of residue **** is used only for black, and enlarges discharge quantity compared with other colors further. Here, to setting 3 color color ink to 40ng(s) per dot, black ink is set to 80ng(s) and takes into consideration a certain amount of black emphasis beforehand. Thus, it is because greater importance was attached than to other colors to the character grace and concentration of black that only black applies the ink which does not use a surfactant.

[0084] The ink which contained a surfactant like B ink as already stated is very excellent in ink absorptivity. Since this prevents unique boundary bleeding of a color picture and leads to a sault put rise, it can be called ink suitable for the cloth print with many amounts of placing. Since B ink serves as a bigger circle than C ink and it spreads on the print side of cloth compared with what does not contain a surfactant like C ink, it will become impossible however, to call it fitness not much in the resolution of a ruled line or character grace.

[0085] In such a case, when only black makes ink and discharge quantity with emphasis on concentration and resolution apply like this example, a still better picture can be drawn on cloth. Of course, since such strong black is not needed depending on the purpose of a print, but it is to obtain the color picture which employed the feeling of cloth efficiently and composition like this example is not needed in this case, the composition of B ink explained previously is enough. [0086] However, if the direction where the color pursues boundary bleeding and black pursues concentration and resolution is becoming general at all by the end of today, it is expected [in / print media other than cloth / usually] simply that a cloth print will also be required in the future when high concentration and high resolution are near. Moreover, especially in a cloth print, it is applying the ink which could ask black for depth (concentration) in many cases, and stopped osmosis speed in this case, and can perform compensating for a part for the concentration of the ink which permeates along with fiber.

[0087] In such a case, like this example, even if C ink, 80 ng/dot, cyanogen," Magenta, and yellow put only black on a cloth print by taking the composition to which it considered as B ink and 40 ng/dot, desired high concentration and a high resolution picture are acquired.

[0088] When two or more sorts of ink is used still like this example, from the difference in the property of ink, it adjoins mutually, and it is hard to be intermingled, and is, and there are things. On the print on space, when such, unless the special print method is made to apply, ink may oppose and suit in the boundary section and white MOYA may arise. However, since priority is given to the absorption to the regular fiber of cloth if it is a cloth print, even when he has no special management, such evil cannot appear easily.

[0089] Moreover, the example which uses a reactive dye is raised as a coloring color for ink composition for raising the cloth printing effect. The reactive dye used here is a material well-known in itself, and is a color of the water-soluble azo system currently widely used in dyeing of fiber, or the conventional textile-printing method, an anthraquinone system, a phthalocyanine system, and others. These reactive dyes have a water-soluble basis like a sulfonic group or a carboxyl group in the structure. And the basis which reacts with the hydroxyl group of fiber, or the amino group, and may produce fiber and covalent bond, For example, a dichloro triazine machine, a monochrome crawl triazine machine, a TORIKURORUBIRIMIJIN machine, A monochrome crawl difluoro BIRIMIJIN machine, a crawl benzothiazole machine, a dichloro pyridazone machine, A dichloro quinoxaline machine, an epoxy group, 3-carboxy pyridinio triazine machine, - SO2 CH2 CH2 OSO3 H, -SO2 NHCH2 CH2OSO3 H, - NHCOCH2 CH2



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OSO3 H and -NHCOCH2 CH2 Cl, It has NHCOCH=CH2, -SO2 CH=CH2, -CH2 NHCOCI=CH2, NHCOCBr=CH2, -NHCOCH2 CI, -NHCH2 OH, -PO3 H, etc. [0090] D ink (tentative name) is shown below as an example here.

[0091] D ink Component Unit (% of the weight)

A solvent A thiodiglycol 24.0 A diethylene glycol 11.0 reactive dye Each color 10.0 Black C.I.Reactive Black 39 (monochlorotriazine type) Cyanogen C.I.Reactive Blue 72 (monochlorotriazine type) Magenta C.I.Reactive Red 24 (monochlorotriazine type) Yellow C.I.ReactiveYellow 85 (monochlorotriazine type) Residue water the sequence of the reaction rate of the color used above -- Magenta > black > yellow > cyanogen it is.

[0092] Although it is low, by carrying out an alkali treatment, the fixing nature with the above reactant direct ink reacts with -OH basis in cellulose fiber, on the cloth foil, is clear and can acquire a hue with high wet colour fastness.

[0093] Various ink enumerated upwards is usually effective in being not only suitable for cloth printing but other record media. However, if it is the recording device of the following composition, according to a record medium, ink itself can be chosen appropriately simultaneously with printing mode.

[0094] drawing 20 -- 4 head one cartridge 1801 and the exchange ink tank 1802 of each color -it is drawing of the discrete-type tank in which signs that carried in carriage (dotted-line section) 1803, and it was combined with it were shown, respectively Pressure-welding combination of the ink tank 1802 is carried out with the ink-jet cartridge 1801 on carriage, and supply of each ink color is performed to a recording head from an ink tank.

[0095] It is combined with a recording head 1801 by the pressurization means on an engagement guide and carriage, and combination accomplishes the ink tank for exchange mechanically by touching the filter 1804 which ink absorber un-illustrating in an ink tank prepared at the nose of cam of passage. A recording head 1801 is made to carry out ink combination of the ink by carrying out supply restoration compulsorily from the exchange ink tank 1802 after combination using the recording head suction recovery pump (un-illustrating) of a recording device main part

[0096] Record in the optimal ink which responded each time comes the ink exhausted not only can to supply by the low price, but for making such an ink tank for exchange apply to a recording device to be able to simplify it simply. In this invention, although it is the main purposes to attain high definition-ization of cloth printing by forming special printing mode, if an ink tank is made to exchange as mentioned above and it is made to make it print in the optimal ink, a still better textile-printing picture will come to be acquired.

[0097] Furthermore, processing of the base fabric itself is also described briefly here. When recording on cloth, in order to raise the sticking tendency of first arrival and a color, it is desirable to make the material which has polarity in cloth add. Since the color in ink has ionicity, the processing to this cloth makes this color condense according to ionic bond during record or after record, and it has the operation which raises the sticking tendency of the color to cloth fiber. Therefore, the processing to the above-mentioned cloth does not matter before record or after record. As a polar material to this processing, anionic macromolecules, such as water-soluble cation nature macromolecules, such as for example, the poly amyl amine hydrochloride, the poly amyl sulfone, and JICHIRU diaryl ammoniumchloride, a vinyl acetate polymer, and denaturation coalesce rubber, etc. can be used. or it dissolves or distributes these to solvents, such as water or alcohol, -- or the state of an emulsion -- the cloth foil -- an application and spraying -- a



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laminating -- or what is necessary is just to make it permeate

[0098] Especially the thing that the clay of processing liquid is raised or a non-drainage system performs in order to avoid bleeding and the flow broth of a color before condensation, when carrying out after treatment after ink-jet record is more effective.

[0099] Since these processing liquid is removable by washing, it does not spoil the texture which cloth has to a textile-printing record object.

[0100] In order to raise the washing fastness of the picture after processing furthermore, it also becomes effective to perform heat treatment of chemical color fixing processing, an iron, etc. or a steam treatment like a steamer to the printing object after record.

[0101] also in the printer whose print to the decided coat paper, an OHP form, or a regular paper was exclusive use, the print it is [print] in cloth as well as these media became realizable by the end of today as were explained above and the technology of every direction, such as simplification of the industrial textile-printing technical distance already put in practical use and development of super-permeability ink, progressed

[0102] And the above composition is applicable to the equipment concretely described using drawing 14 or subsequent ones. This is the same also in each example described below.

[0103] (others -- example) next, the 2nd example of this invention is explained Drawing 5 is a multi-head for print equipments used for this example. It is making lengthwise arrange in parallel black 16 nozzle and eight nozzles each of cyanogen, a Magenta, and yellow on one multi-head in this example. Moreover, black is being completed and the color is completing the 4 path 200% picture one by one for every color 8 path 400% by repeating the ejection of 2 nozzle width of face here using 50% of infanticide mask, although the print state of the cloth printing mode when using this multi-head for drawing 6 is shown. The slash (300%) is expressing a black dot (200%) and 3 dots, and x mark (400%) is expressing [the state where 1-dot ink was driven in to 1 pixel in this drawing] 4 dots for the white round head (100%) and the state where 2 dots was driven in, respectively.

[0104] When the color nozzle is arranged in parallel by lengthwise [like this example] (the direction of an ejection), in 100% of printing modes other than a cloth print, there is a method of leaving an infanticide mask as it is and doubling the amount of ejections or the method of making an infanticide mask 25% with fixation of ejection width of face. Moreover, since it cannot perform adjustment by the amount of ejections in not performing black emphasis, only the black nozzle section is thinned out, the rate of infanticide of a mask is reduced by half or there is also a method of actually reducing the print nozzle itself by half.

[0105] In this example, since it becomes the composition which goes the ink of each color in piles one by one, it becomes easy to suppress generating of bleeding between unique. Moreover, in the color mixture section, since the amount of ink printed simultaneously can be lessened, too much osmosis of ink can also be suppressed and it can be said that the composition of this example is suitable for the print of a textile.

[0106] As explained above, the multi-head of composition of having been shown in drawing 5 according to this example is used. Only by choosing a printing mode also in a cloth print by giving beforehand the print method with more amounts of ink placing than usual [which was shown in drawing 6] as one of the printing modes of ink-jet print equipment Suitable concentration and picture grace can be obtained now like a print medium like the usual regular paper, coat paper, or an OHP form.

[0107] In addition, like the 1st example, as well as applying above-mentioned Japanese Patent Application No. No. 164845 [five to], and Japanese Patent Application No. No. 108226 [five



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to] also in this example, it is effective in order to attain the purpose of this invention. [0108] The case where the amount of ink placing optimal as the 3rd example is 100% - 200 usual% is explained below.

[0109] In the old example, when the suitable amounts of ink placing differ greatly like 100% and 200%, the number of the ink drops let driven into 1 pixel has been explained by the method of controlling by the multi-pass print for every mode. However, the method of adjusting the amount of ink driven in to 1 pixel is not what was restricted to this. Though the number of the drops let to drive in is one, if the amount of the drops let itself is controlled, it is possible to make the purpose of this invention attain.

[0110] Usually, if the temperature of the multi-head itself goes up, discharge quantity (amount of drops let) is large, and the bird clapper is known for the ink-jet method, therefore, the grade which will be other printing modes, the print sequence which does not change at all, and a throughput if the mode is set up also in this invention so that it may print, where head temperature is raised from usual when set as a cloth printing mode -- the print ground of high concentration comes to be obtained

[0111] However, ***** which there is a limitation also in the **** capacity of a multi-head, and breathes out the ink of an amount equivalent to the drops let for two at a time in fact also by such temperature-control means is difficult. Therefore, it can be said that such a method is a method effective when it is the cloth with which the amount of ink placing does not fulfill double precision, namely, a proper value exists among 100 - 200%.

[0112] In the 1st and 2nd examples, although adjustment of the amount of ink placing was impossible only per 1 drops, according to this example, the delicate adjustment below 1 drops let is also attained. Therefore, if the print method of the above-mentioned example and this example are combined, it will also become possible to print in the more nearly optimal amount of ink placing also to the print medium which needs 200% or more of the amount of ink placing. [0113] Moreover, when it the method of this example not only raises the discharge quantity of each color, but wants to emphasize only one color specially like black emphasis, it is effective. Also in this case, amendment of a proper amount is attained by adjusting only a black head to an elevated temperature from other heads.

[0114] Furthermore, like the 1st and the 2nd example, as well as applying above-mentioned Japanese Patent Application No. No. 164845 [five to], and Japanese Patent Application No. No. 108226 [five to] also in this example, it is effective in order to attain the purpose of this invention.

[0115] In usual, the method of driving in big drops let at a time like this example causes the poor ink fixing nature to cloth, and although it will be in the state where picture evils, such as unique boundary bleeding, tend to happen, if it prints in the above-mentioned ink, it can escape the above-mentioned picture evil.

[0116] The ink-jet print equipment of composition of being shown in <u>drawing 13</u> is explained as the 4th example below. The composition of this example makes head composition of the print equipment used in the 1st example of <u>drawing 7</u> a two-step style.

[0117] According to this example, a series of print scans which completed the picture in the 1st example shall be made into the 1st phase, and the print scan of the 2nd phase shall accomplish the print field which should be further completed after several ejection scans after this 1st phase end by the head 1301. The multi-pass print which explained the 1st phase and the 2nd phase in advance may be performed, and it is not necessary to carry out at this time. What is necessary is to stop on a print 100% and just to make a print scan distribute efficiently in the 1st phase in two





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print stages, such as newly printing 100% in the 2nd phase again, if the amount of ink placing is made into 200%.

[0118] In such a case, with the head of the 2nd phase, black, red, green, and four blue colors are sufficient as the print head of the 1st phase to having been four colors of black, cyanogen, a Magenta, and yellow. For example, if it is made such composition, since it receives blue and can treat in an amount equivalent to other four colors, it will become possible the red and green which have always needed the amount of ink placing of double precision, and to equalize the amount of ink placing of the whole picture.

[0119] According to this example, dryness is promoted in time of several print scans and an ejection scan. Since the print of the 2nd phase accomplishes after **, improvement in concentration is urged and it further becomes easy to suppress generating of bleeding between unique. Moreover, in the color mixture section, since the amount of ink printed simultaneously can be lessened, too much osmosis of ink can also be suppressed and it can be said that the composition of this example is suitable for the print of a textile.

[0120] Furthermore, on the print of the 2nd phase of this example, although the bond position of each picture field appeared every 16 nozzles on the print of the 1st phase in the 1st example, the position of the direction of Y of a head can also be beforehand set so that it may tie to a different position from the bond section in the 1st phase and the section may appear. Doing in this way improves further the effect over the bond stripe of the multi-pass print explained previously. [0121] As explained above, according to this example, suitable concentration and picture grace could be obtained only by choosing a printing mode also in a cloth print using the ink-jet print equipment of composition of having been shown in drawing 13 like a print medium like the usual regular paper, coat paper, or an OHP form by giving as one of the printing modes of ink-jet print equipment beforehand.

[0122] In addition, like an old example, as well as applying above-mentioned Japanese Patent Application No. No. 164845 [five to], and Japanese Patent Application No. No. 108226 [five to] also in this example, it is effective in order to attain the purpose of this invention. [0123] (Examples of concrete composition, such as equipment and a print medium) Drawing 14 shows the main composition of the conveyance means of the cut sheet-like print medium in the example of concrete composition of the ink-jet textile-printing (print) equipment of this invention, an ink-jet print means, and a cut sheet-like cloth print medium. Moreover, the block diagram of the ink-jet textile-printing method in the 1st example of this invention is shown in drawing 15. If the ink-jet textile-printing method of this example is explained simple using drawing 14 and drawing 15 The base fabric which performed pretreatment (ink dyeing control processing) which was suitable for the ink for ink jets, and the base fabric beforehand a surface -ink (dyeing liquid) absorptivity -- it is -- exfoliation -- the cut sheet-like cloth print medium 1707 which it comes to stick on the regular paper (lower paper) which prepared the easy adhesive layer It sets to the conveyance direction upstream of a conveyance roller pair (the conveyance drive roller 1703 and conveyance follower roller 1704) which is the conveyance means of the print medium in ink-jet textile-printing equipment. If preparations (the recovery of an ink-jet head, setup of image data, etc.) of ink-jet textile printing (print) are made and a textile-printing process is started First, the conveyance follower roller 1704 which follows to the conveyance drive roller 1703 and it begins rotation. By being drawn in the pressure-welding section of a conveyance roller pair which the cut sheet-like cloth print medium 1707 which the point took lessons from the conveyance drive roller 1703, and has hit it is rotating, a conveyance means is automatically equipped with the cut sheet-like cloth print medium 1707. Since the field of the cut





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sheet-like cloth print medium 1707 which touches the conveyance drive roller 1703 is constituted at this time so that it may become the field of the same lower paper side 1601 as the regular paper usually frequently used for ink-jet print (textile printing) equipment, stable conveyance can be performed.

[0124] moreover, the thing stabilized and conveyed in lower paper by the conveyance drive roller since the regular paper 1601 of the cut sheet-like print medium by which a conveyance drive is carried out, and the base fabric 1602 by which is a print (textile printing) side and pressure-welding conveyance is carried out with a conveyance follower roller are stuck by the adhesive layer 1603 of ink absorptivity -- an ink-jet print -- high -- the conveyance nature which enables a brilliance print can be obtained Moreover, as <u>drawing 1</u> was explained, a synchronization is taken to conveyance of a cut sheet-like cloth print medium, the ink-jet print section prepared in a conveyance on the street operates, and the print (textile printing) according to image data is performed on the base fabric of a cut sheet-like cloth print medium. Washing processing is carried out in the base fabric by which stripped lower paper and ink-jet textile printing was carried out after air-drying the cut sheet-like cloth print medium [finishing / textile printing] which the print was completed and was discharged by the conveyance means from ink-jet print (textile printing) equipment and performing fixing processing by heating etc. if needed, it air-dries again, and a cut sheet-like textile-printing cloth is obtained.

[0125] The base fabric 1602 in this example is the ground of 100% of cotton. In this example, in case the ground of 100% of cotton is judged and processed in the shape of a cut sheet, it is made stabilization and easy-izing of the texture management after textile printing (distinction of Yokochi and ****), and the rectangle that it took [rectangle] from the original fabric and made texture and four sides of a cut sheet agree mostly further for the purpose of improvement in the economical efficiency of number of sheets etc. from the conveyance nature's at the time of touching a conveyance follower roller.

[0126] Dyeing control processing of a base fabric used the screen of 100 meshes and a solid handle with the CHIMMA type printing machine, processed the base fabric, and was made to dry it for 2 minutes at 100 degrees C using the processing liquid A (the urea 100 weight section, the sodium-hydrogencarbonate 30 weight section, meta-nitrobenzene specific-sulfonate 10 weight section, water 860 weight section) adjusted according to a base fabric 1602 and ink-jet ink (ink prescription B) first. as the ink prescription B -- (-- C. -- what filtered the mixed liquor of I. reactive blue 49 10 weight section, diethylene-glycol 25 weight section, and water 65 weight section) after 2-hour churning was used Next, an adhesive layer is prepared in a regular paper 1601 using processing liquid C. Although based also on the thickness (ink acceptance capacity) of a base fabric, or the amount of ink grants of ink-jet textile printing (print), as for an adhesive layer 1603, excelling in ink absorptivity is desirable so that the ink which has oozed out to absorption batch **** by the base fabric may be absorbed and a breadth can be prevented for the ink in narrow circumstances within a base fabric. It usually applied in the paper uniformly by the doctor-knife coating machine, using polyvinyl alcohol 20% solution as processing liquid C. The lamination of the base fabric which finished dyeing control processing, and the regular paper which prepared the adhesive layer heated two rubber rollers at 80 degrees C, and performed them by sticking by pressure.

[0127] Subsequently, according to the direction of texture, it judges using a slit cutter. However, if the angle at the time of judging the shape of a direction and a cut sheet of texture is fixed, and enables it to distinguish and it will depend on the quality of the material and the use of a base fabric, you may lean the angle which is predetermined, for example, whenever [45], to texture.



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In this example, just before or after decision, ****, or decision, eye 1604 a piece is put into the regular paper used as lower paper, and exfoliation after textile printing is made easy. In order to bring about the same effect, it takes care so that conveyance nature may not be spoiled, an adhesive layer 1603 is not formed in the whole surface, but the non-lamination section may be prepared in the back end section, or you may carry out preparing the non-lamination section along the conveyance direction etc.

[0128] In this example, the basis weight and the direction of paper making of lower paper were changed to the base fabric of 100% of fields, the Clark stiffness was adjusted, and conveyance nature was tested. Basis-weight 20 gr/m2 By using the following light weight papers as lower paper, when the conveyance test was performed using the cut sheet-like cloth print medium of the Clark stiffness 8 which stuck and was obtained in the direction of a side glance where stiffness is small, the frequency which a skew and conveyance Siwa generate is high, and the poor generating frequency in connection with conveyance nature judged with it being high and practical use being impossible with 48/50 synthetically. While poor conveyance decreased sharply to 10/50 by the cut sheet-like cloth print medium of the Clark stiffness 12 which stuck the above-mentioned light weight paper and obtained it to it in the vertical direction where stiffness is high, the grade of the defect itself is also some skew and there was no fatal defect like conveyance Siwa. Moreover, basis-weight 38 gr/m2 The Clark stiffness of the cut sheet-like cloth print medium of the side glance and the vertical direction created using the light weight paper was 20 and 39, respectively, by the conveyance test, there is no poor generating and good conveyance nature was obtained by both. Therefore, in order to enable stabilization and automatic wearing of conveyance nature with ink-jet print (textile printing) equipment, it became clear that what is necessary is just to raise a base fabric with the small degree of integrity to ten or more Clark stiffness by lamination with lower paper. Although the upper limit and minimum of the Clark stiffness depend also on the composition of ink-jet print equipment, it is 400 or less preferably, and according to a base fabric, an adhesive layer and bottom paper are selected so that it may adjust to or more 20 300 or less range more preferably.

[0129] It became difficult to send to the driving force of the conveyance drive roller which will receive by a self-weight and point of a cut sheet-like cloth print medium with regards to the angle of the angle of the medium tray for dropping the limitation of the Clark stiffness and the print direction if too small therefore to the pressure-welding section. On the contrary, when large to remainder, it became difficult to make the point learn amendment of nonlinearity, such as curl of the some of a cut sheet-like print medium, in the shape of a straight line using the peripheral surface of a conveyance drive roller. Moreover, even when taking lessons from the pressure-welding section manually and guessing, without depending on a medium tray, it became clear that it is required to hold in accordance with the peripheral surface of a conveyance roller, and the range of the above-mentioned degree of integrity is desirable also for the reason.

[0130] In this example, although the print medium is made into the cut sheet-like thing, the so-called thing of a continuation paper form is sufficient as the shape of the shape of a roll sheet,

and roll fold paper etc. Anyway, a proper device can be performed on the occasion of conveyance or circulation, storage, etc. For example, in a cut sheet-like thing, in order to suppress change of the print property at the time of circulation and storage (dyeing property), after putting into an aluminum vacuum evaporationo bag with a chuck, the box made of paper can be stuffed and it can also provide, and depending on the purpose and a use, you may give simple packing by the floor lining paper etc.

[0131] Although washing in cold water which used commercial neutral detergent is sufficient as

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it, washing after an ink-jet print may use the processing agent D in order to raise dyeing property more, and it is forms, such as the shape of a tablet and a sheet, and it may be enclosed to a cut sheet-like cloth print medium and it may offer it. Furthermore, in order to raise dyeing property, it is desirable to add heat-treatment by the iron etc. in advance of washing. As a processing agent D, it is a dye fixing agent etc. and improvement in wet colour fastness is a key objective. [0132] Again with reference to drawing 14, the print head cartridge 1702 is really which united with carriage 1706 four print heads 1174 of the ** sake to which black, cyanogen, a Magenta, and the shade ink of four colors of yellow breathe out four ink tanks 1701 stuffed, respectively and the ink of four colors carried.

[0133] The situation of automatic wearing to the conveyance roller pair of the cut sheet-like cloth print medium in this example is shown in drawing 1. The member which pushes a print medium against a cylinder-like platen roller with conventional ink-jet print equipment is once canceled. There are many things of the method with which is made to stick a platen roller and a print medium by forcing a member again, and it equips by things. the backer which equipped with the print medium manually -- the price -- Although there were few restrictions of the degree of integrity of a print medium etc. and it was able to convey and print also with cloth with the low degree of integrity in such print equipment doubling texture and the conveyance direction by the skew etc., since cloth is set manually **** -- moreover, a wrinkling -- there is nothing -twisting - it was difficult to convey and it was difficult to perform high definition ink-jet textile printing It is difficult to stabilize conveyance nature in degradation of the forcing force by repeat use of a release mechanism etc. furthermore, and since the wearing operation itself is inferior to operability, what can carry out automatic wearing like this example is desirable. [0134] The feed tray 1705 which inclined by drawing 14 in order to be stabilized and to perform automatic wearing in this example is formed, and it is considering as the composition to which the point takes lessons from the conveyance drive roller 1703 correctly, and hits it only by inserting the cut sheet-like cloth print medium 1707 along with the feed tray. The conveyance roller pair which is a conveyance means without leading the point of the cut sheet-like cloth print medium 1707 to the right pressure-welding section of a conveyance roller pair by carrying out the rotation drive of the conveyance drive roller 1703 in this state and producing a skew and a wrinkling is equipped automatically. Since the handle and texture of textile printing are enabled to arrange when the picture stabilized to the direction of predetermined texture can be printed (print), a textile-printing cloth is cut down and it uses for patchwork etc. in this example, since it has judged according to the texture of a cut sheet-like cloth print medium like the abovementioned, high-definition creation without distortion can be performed. When there is no feed tray, to double the point of a cut sheet-like cloth print medium with the pressure-welding section of a conveyance drive roller and a conveyance follower roller, and what is necessary is just made to carry out the rotation drive of the conveyance drive roller. Like the above-mentioned, the cut sheet-like cloth print medium in this invention has a conveyance property equivalent to a regular paper, and application of a well-known ejection resist adjustment mechanism etc. is also possible for it.

[0135] 1703 rotates in the direction of the arrow of drawing, pressing down the cut sheet-like print medium 707 with which it was automatically equipped with the conveyance follower roller of 1704 with the conveyance drive roller, and sends the print medium 1707 at any time. Carriage 1706 stands by at a home position (un-illustrating), while not printing, or when doing the recovery work of a multi-head etc.

[0136] Before a print start, the carriage 1706 in the position (home position) of drawing will

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print width of face D on space by ****** which takes timing based on the reading signal of a linear encoder, and breathes out the ink of four colors according to a print signal from the multinozzle on a print head 1174, moving in accordance with the carriage guide shaft 1708, if a print start instruction comes. On space, ink reaches the target by this print scan in order of black ink, cyano ink, Magenta ink, and yellow ink, and a dot is formed. After the print of data is completed to a space edge, carriage returns to the original home position and prints the following line again. After this first print is completed, even before the 2nd print starts, when the conveyance drive roller 1703 rotates, the ejection of width of face D is performed. Thus, the data print on 1 space is completed by the repeat which performs the print and ejection of the print width of face D of a print head for every carriage scan. The platen 1709 which formed the flat print side at the time of a print inclines in an eject direction, and is considering as the composition which assists discharge of the back end section at the same time it performs discharge by the conveyance means, when a print is completed. In order to perform the stable presser foot by assistance of discharge, and the print section of a cut sheet print medium, you may prepare the means of a spur roller etc. in the downstream of the print section.

[0137] Drawing 17 is explanatory drawing about the composition of the print head 1174 which carries out the regurgitation of the ink. The end of the wiring substrate 1080 is mutually connected with the wiring portion of the heater board 1081, and two or more pads corresponding to each electrical and electric equipment and heat energy conversion object for accepting the electrical signal from the main frame are further prepared in the other end of the wiring substrate 1080. The electrical signal from the main frame comes to be supplied to each electrical and electric equipment and heat energy conversion object by this. The metal base material 1082 which supports the rear face of the wiring substrate 1080 at a flat surface serves as a bottom plate of an ink-jet unit. In order that the presser-foot spring 1083 may push elastically the field near the ink delivery of the fluting top plate 1084 on a line and may act **, it has the hind legs of the couple which receives the portion bent and formed in the cross-section abbreviation configuration for U characters, the presser foot stitch tongue hooked using the clearance hole prepared in the base plate, and the force of acting on a spring, with a base plate. Installation of the wiring substrate 1080 is carrying out the pressure welding of the fluting top plate 1084 according to this spring force. Installation of the wiring substrate 1080 to a base material is performed by attachment by adhesives etc.

[0138] The filter 1086 is formed in the edge of the ink supply pipe 1085. The ink feed-zone material 1087 is made from mould molding, and the passage which also leads the fluting top plate 1084 to the orifice-plate section 1880 and each ink feed hopper is formed in one. Fixation to the base material 1082 of the ink feed-zone material 1087 is simply performed by making two holes 88 of a base material 1082 carry out the penetration protrusion of the two pins by the side of the rear face of the ink feed-zone material 1087 (un-illustrating), respectively, and carrying out heat weld of this. Under the present circumstances, the crevice between the orifice-plate section 1880 and the ink feed-zone material 1087 is closed, it passes along the slot 1089 further established in the support substrate 1082, and the crevice between the orifice-plate section and the support substrate 1082 front-end section is closed completely.

[0139] <u>Drawing 18</u> really [4 head] which assembled in one the four above-mentioned heads 1174 in which the regurgitation is possible respectively by the framework 1170 for the ink of four colors of K, C, M, and Y shows the structure of the ink-jet cartridge 1702. Four print heads are attached at the predetermined intervals in a frame 1170, and where the resist of the direction of a nozzle train is moreover also adjusted, they are fixed. Although it adjusts using the

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mechanical datum level of a head and the mutual impact position precision between colors is raised in this example, the mutual impact position between colors may be directly adjusted based on the data which were made to actually breathe out after tacking carrying out of the print head to the framework, and measured the impact position, and precision may be raised further. 1171 is covering of a frame and 1173 is a connector for connecting the electrical signal from a pad and the main part of print equipment formed in the wiring substrate 1080 of four print heads. assembling four heads in one -- a predominance on handling -- in addition, at the point which raises the mutual impact position precision between heads like the above-mentioned, although it is effective, there is a big effect also with the point which can lessen the number of signal-line connection with the main part of print equipment For example, if can communalize on the connector substrate 1172, and signal lines common to four heads, such as a GND line, can reduce the number of lines as it is, and prepare the unification circuit board and are made to perform a time-sharing drive for every head, the communalization of a print signal line of them will also be attained. Reduction of such a number of electrical installation is effective with equipment with many signal lines like a color machine or a multi-nozzle high-speed machine. [0140] (Other examples of a print medium) this example shows the example which performed stiffness adjustment of the sake on the conveyance disposition of a base fabric by processing not lamination but the base fabric itself of lower paper using an upright-ized agent, and obtained the cut sheet-like cloth print medium. Target Clark stiffness was preferably made or less [20 or more 1 into 300 like the aforementioned example at the ink-jet print equipment with which it can be equipped automatically the Clark or more 10 stiffness [or less 400] which is an adaptation possible value.

[0141] In order to raise the degree of integrity of the cloth itself, the screen of 100 meshes and a solid handle was used with the CHIMMA type printing machine, the base fabric was processed, and it was made to dry for 2 minutes at 100 degrees C using the processing liquid E (the urea 100 weight section, the sodium-hydrogenearbonate 30 weight section, the sodium-alginate 5 weight section, meta-nitrobenzene specific-sulfonate 10 weight section, water 855 weight section) which made the upright-ized agent contain. as the ink prescription F -- (-- C. -- what filtered the mixed liquor of I. reactive blue 15 10 weight section, diethylene-glycol 25 weight section, and water 65 weight section) after 2-hour churning was used

[0142] the conveyance nature with a good place which carried out the conveyance test with the ink-jet print equipment shown in the aforementioned example obtains -- having -- high -- the brilliance textile-printing cloth was obtained

[0143] Although washing in cold water which used commercial neutral detergent is sufficient as it, washing after an ink-jet print may use the processing agent D in order to raise dyeing property more, and it is gestalten, such as the shape of a tablet and a sheet, and it may be enclosed to a cut sheet-like cloth print medium and it may offer it. Furthermore, in order to raise dyeing property, it is desirable to add heat-treatment by the iron etc. in advance of washing. As a processing agent D, it is a dye fixing agent etc. and improvement in wet colour fastness is a key objective. Although the after-treatment agent was offered with gestalten, such as packing, the non-printing fields (a point, back end section, etc.) of a base fabric are made to absorb, and you may make it begin to melt in this example at the time of washing in cold water.

[0144] (Other examples of equipment) In addition to automatic wearing of a cut sheet-like print medium, this example shows the example of the ink-jet print equipment which carried the automatic-feeding mechanism, as shown in <u>drawing 19</u>. Moreover, in this example, the mechanism in which heat-treated a print medium and improvement in percentage exhaustion was

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aimed at after an ink-jet print was also doubled and given. Furthermore, the print method of the ink-jet print section was improved, and the control panel 1910 with the optional feature of a printing mode etc. was formed so that it could be adapted also to a thick cut sheet cloth print medium.

[0145] It can feed with the feed mechanism in this example also by the cut sheet-like cloth print medium shown in the two aforementioned examples. Like the above-mentioned, pretreatment for performing dyeing control of ink is made, and the cut sheet-like cloth print medium of driving the feed member which touches a print side side like a conveyance mechanism is not desirable from the point of conveyance nature and a print property. namely, the feed generally used with ink-jet print equipment, although the feed driving member which is the driving sides of a member is elastic members, such as rubber material The remains of feed may be generated, and when friction **** of rubber material and the print side of a cut sheet-like cloth print medium [finishing / pretreatment] was carried out, the ink acceptance property of ***** changes and a pretreatment agent transfers every a little to rubber material conversely, the poor feed by the fall of coefficient of friction may arise. Then, in this example, it is considering as the composition which limited feed driving member to the rear-face (non-printing field) side of a cut sheet-like print medium. Although there is a pretreatment agent also in a rear-face side since the cut sheetlike cloth print medium shown in the 2nd example of this invention is improving conveyance nature, without using lower paper, you may be made to perform transition prevention processing from the point of protection of feed driving member further to a rear face. Or it is in the state of the shape of a roll before decision etc., and you may make it remove the pretreatment agent which may be transferred by performing ******* processing beforehand to a rear face, without using a special processing agent.

[0146] The feed mechanism in this example consists of feed guides 1904 for sending out the separation pad 1903 and the cut sheet-like cloth print medium by which separation feed was carried out dissociate the cut sheet-like cloth print medium by which a laminating was carried out to the feed drive rubber roller 1902 by which a rotation drive is carried out if needed, and the feed maintenance board 1901 which carry out laminating maintenance of the cut sheet-like cloth print medium, and goes up and down if needed in contact with the point of a cut sheet-like cloth print medium to a conveyance roller pair.

[0147] the spring which the feed maintenance board 1901 went up first according to the feed signal, and was prepared in the feed maintenance board -- the pressure welding of the cut sheetlike cloth print medium 1707 and the feed drive rubber roller 1902 laminating maintenance was carried out [the rubber roller] by the welding pressure of a member by turning a rear face up on the feed maintenance board is carried out If the rotation drive of the feed drive rubber roller is carried out in the feed direction in the state, in response to friction *****, it will be fed with a cut sheet-like cloth print medium with the rear face. Since friction ****** occurs between the cut sheet-like cloth print media by which the laminating is carried out at this time, it is dragged by the cut sheet-like cloth print medium of the topmost part which touches a feed drive rubber roller, and begins to be simultaneously fed also with the thing of the bottom. It will be fed only with one sheet, while passing through a separation pad top, since it can keep back one by one from the bottom if the point of two or more cut sheet-like cloth print medium with which it began to be fed in piles puts in the high separation pad 1903 of frictional force simultaneously. The cut sheet-like cloth print medium by which separation feed was carried out reaches the pressure-welding section of a conveyance roller pair by which the rotation drive is carried out through the feed guide with the feed drive roller 1902 which still continues rotation, and a

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conveyance roller is automatically equipped with it. When timing is taken, the feed maintenance board 1901 descends, when equipped automatically, and the feed force of the feed drive roller 1902 is no longer transmitted to a cut sheet-like cloth print medium, rotation of a feed drive roller is stopped and feed operation is ended. In this example, since a cut sheet-like cloth print medium is made to make a U-turn and vertical reversal is carried out in the portion of a feed guide, when that whose rear face was the bottom in the feed section passes a conveyance roller pair, the print side has turned up. Therefore, the discharge direction of the ink in the ink-jet print section is downward. What is necessary is just to make it send out the discharge direction of ink in the direction in a feed guide from facing down preferably that what is necessary is just the range of sideways, although some change with ink-jet print methods. Moreover, you may take the composition of carrying out vertical reversal of the cut sheet-like cloth print medium by which rear-face feed was once carried out using the same mechanism as the double-sided print unit used with a copying machine in recent years etc.

[0148] Anyway, composition important in case the separation feed of the cut sheet-like cloth print medium is carried out by the feed mechanism of this example is limiting to the composition which carries out a feed drive from the rear-face side of a cut sheet-like cloth print medium. Therefore, what is necessary is to be able to apply, and just to constitute so that the pressure welding of the feed driving member may be carried out to the rear-face side of a print side even if it is, the well-known methods, for example, the presser-foot-stitch-tongue separation method, other than the separation pad method of this example. By the automatic-feeding mechanism, since a certain friction ****** was added to the cut sheet-like cloth print medium as mentioned above, some Clark stiffness of a cut sheet-like cloth print medium needed to be set up highly, and it was found out that a feed property is stabilized by adjusting to or more 25 300 or less range preferably.

[0149] Although explanation is omitted since the ink-jet print operation itself is the almost same composition and operation as the example shown in drawing 14, in this example, the heating means is prepared in the downstream of the ink-jet print section, and the cut sheet-like cloth print medium is considered as the composition which can heat-treat if needed. a heating means -fundamental -- any of a heating mechanism conventionally well-known in fields, such as a printer and a copying machine, -- although -- what is necessary is to just be constituted so that sufficient effect for the improvement in percentage exhaustion made into the purpose of this example may be acquired although it is applicable Moreover, it is more desirable to carry out composition which responds to the quality of the material, thickness, etc. of composition and a base fabric of a cut sheet-like cloth print medium, and can adjust and choose heating conditions suitably. In this example, energization control is carried out on predetermined heating conditions synchronizing with the aforementioned conveyance operation of the cut sheet-like cloth print medium accompanying an ink-jet print using the infrared heater 1905 with a reflective bamboo hat as a main heating means. Although it constitutes from this example so that heating from a rear-face side may be performed since heating nonuniformity ink evaporation nonuniformity may arise according to the classification-by-color cloth of a print pattern etc. when it heats directly from a print side side, depending on composition / heating conditions of a heating means, it may be made to perform direct heating from a print side side, and heating from both sides, and the contact heating method using the hot plate etc. may be used. A ventilation means (unillustrating) is established and the heating unit is made to produce the flow of a wind if needed in this example, so that heating control which prevented stay of the heat near the heating unit or a steam, and was stabilized as auxiliary composition of an infrared-heating method can be

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performed. Since infrared heating from a rear face is performed in this example, in order to raise the infrared-absorption efficiency of the lower paper which serves as a heat acceptance side by the cut sheet-like cloth print medium with lower paper shown in the example of <u>drawing 14</u> You may make it use as thin a thing as possible in consideration of what could measure improvement in an infrared-absorption property using black paper on lower paper, and carried out using an additive for lower paper and an adhesive layer etc., and raised thermal conductivity, and conveyance nature and feed nature.

[0150] Cloth thickness and the quality of the material are embraced, and it enables it to adjust and choose the amount of ink placing with the ink-jet print equipment which can convey the cut sheet-like cloth print medium shown by this example. Since it oozes out between the fall of a definition, and a color and the amount of the maximum placing of ink is restricted in respect of a strike-through, fixing time increase, etc. when printing using a regular paper, in the case of drainage system ink, the amount of the maximum placing of ink is usually 2 16 to 28 nl/mm. It is common to design so that it may store in a grade. However, in printing on a cut sheet-like cloth print medium like this invention (textile printing), although further based also on pretreatment conditions, there are the quality of the material and thickness of a base fabric, and a case where further much ink can be received. At a print speed smaller than the print speed corresponding to print frequency in this example, then, a high-density print, for example, the ink-jet head drive control for, piling up the same print field by the print scan of multiple times, and printing it, or making the discharge quantity of ink increase -- for example, [carrying out a double-density print at one half of print speed] With the heat ink-jet head, it makes it possible to make the amount of placing of ink increase if needed by raising keeping-warm temperature or performing a multi-pulse drive. If all 300% prints of colors that will perform the same print field on three heavy prints if a printing mode is specified to be a thick cloth on a control panel 906 in this example are performed and a thin cloth is specified, with 200% of total colors, and the regular paper, it will be made to perform all 100% prints of colors. Therefore, the optimal print conditions could be chosen according to cloth, it was able to become possible to fully dye to the interior of thread, and the deep textile-printing cloth was able to be obtained. [0151] In this example, since it was made to print it a cut sheet-like cloth print medium using ink-jet print equipment equipped with the feed mechanism, the heating mechanism, and the increase mechanism in the amount of placing, simple ink-jet textile printing in which **** of operability, dyeing property, and a color was excellent much more could be performed. [0152] (in addition to this) It has a means to generate heat energy as energy used in order to make the ink regurgitation perform also in it in addition, when an ink-jet print method is used for this invention, and the effect excellent in using the print head of the method which makes the change of state of ink occur with the aforementioned heat energy, i.e., the Bubble Jet which Canon, Inc. advocates, and print equipment is brought about. It is because the densification of a print and highly minute-ization can be attained according to this method. [0153] About the typical composition and typical principle, what is performed using the fundamental principle currently indicated by the U.S. Pat. No. 4723129 specification and the 4740796 specification, for example is desirable. Although this method is applicable to both the so-called on-demand type and a continuous system On the electric thermal-conversion object which is especially arranged corresponding to the sheet and liquid route where the liquid (ink) is held in the on-demand type case By impressing at least one driving signal which gives the rapid temperature rise which corresponds to print information and exceeds nucleate boiling Since make an electric thermal-conversion object generate heat energy, the heat operating surface of a

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print head is made to produce film boiling and the foam in the liquid (ink) corresponding to this driving signal can be formed by the one to one as a result, it is effective. A liquid (ink) is made to breathe out through opening for regurgitation by growth of this foam, and contraction, and at least one drop is formed. If this driving signal is made into the shape of a pulse form, since growth contraction of a foam will be performed appropriately instancy, the regurgitation of a liquid (ink) excellent in especially responsibility can be attained, and it is more desirable. As a driving signal of the shape of this pulse form, what is indicated by the U.S. Pat. No. 4463359 specification and the 4345262 specification is suitable. In addition, if the conditions indicated by the U.S. Pat. No. 4313124 specification of invention about the rate of a temperature rise of the above-mentioned heat operating surface are adopted, the further excellent print can be performed. [0154] The composition using the U.S. Pat. No. 4558333 specification and U.S. Pat. No. 4459600 specification which indicate the composition arranged to a delivery which is indicated by each above-mentioned specification as composition of a print head, the liquid route, and the field to which the heat operation section other than the combination composition (a straight-linelike liquid flow channel or right-angled liquid flow channel) of an electric thermal-conversion object is crooked is also included in this invention. In addition, the effect of this invention is effective also as composition based on JP,59-138461,A which indicates the composition whose puncturing which absorbs the pressure wave of JP,59-123670,A which indicates the composition which makes a common slit the regurgitation section of an electric thermal-conversion object to two or more electric thermal-conversion objects, or heat energy is made to correspond to the regurgitation section. That is, it is because it can print efficiently certainly according to this invention no matter the gestalt of a print head may be what thing.

[0155] In addition, the print head of the ability to constitute corresponding to the gestalt of print equipment shall be natural, and should just arrange the delivery over the range corresponding to the width of face of a print medium to the so-called thing of a line printer gestalt. Moreover, this invention is effective when the chip type print head in which the exchange to which the electric connection with the main part of equipment and supply of the ink from the main part of equipment are attained by the print head fixed to the main part of equipment or the main part of equipment being equipped is free, or the print head of the cartridge type with which the ink tank was formed in the print head itself in one is used as a print head of a serial type like an upper example.

[0156] Moreover, it is a book as composition of the print equipment of this invention to add the regurgitation recovery means of a print head, preliminary auxiliary means, etc. If these are mentioned concretely, a preheating means to heat using the capping means, the cleaning means, the pressurization or the suction means, the electric thermal-conversion object, the heating elements different from this, or such combination over a print head, and a reserve regurgitation means to perform the regurgitation different from a print can be mentioned.
[0157] Furthermore, in addition, in this invention example explained above, although ink is explained as a liquid It is ink solidified less than [a room temperature or it], and what is softened or liquefied at a room temperature may be used. Or by the ink-jet method, since what carries out a temperature control is common as a temperature control is performed for ink itself within the limits of 30 degrees C or more 70 degrees C or less and it is in the stable regurgitation range about the viscosity of ink, ink may use what makes the shape of liquid at the time of use print signal grant. In addition, in order to prevent the temperature up by heat energy positively because you make it use it as energy of the change of state from a solid state to the liquid state of ink, or in order to prevent evaporation of ink, you may use the ink which solidifies in the state of

neglect and is liquefied by heating. Anyway, ink liquefies by grant according to the print signal of heat energy, and this invention can be applied when using the ink of the property liquefied for the first time by grant of heat energy, such as that by which liquefied ink is breathed out, and a thing which it already begins to solidify when reaching the medium for a print. The ink in such a case is good for a porosity sheet crevice or a breakthrough which is indicated by JP,54-56847,A or JP,60-71260,A also as liquefied or a gestalt which counters to an electric thermal-conversion object in the state where it was held as a solid. In this invention, the most effective thing performs the film-boiling method mentioned above to each ink mentioned above.

[0158] Furthermore, in addition, as a gestalt of this invention, although used as the picture outgoing end end of information management systems, such as a computer, you may take the gestalt of the reproducing unit combined with others, the reader, etc.

[0159] Next, as a textile for ink-jet textile printing, performances, such as that sufficient concentration may be made to color (1) ink, that the percentage exhaustion of (2) ink is high, that (3) ink dries promptly on a textile, that there is little generating of a blot of the irregular ink on (4) textiles, and excelling in the conveyance nature within (5) equipment, are required. In order to satisfy these military requirements, in this invention, it can pretreat beforehand to a textile if needed. For example, the proposal of the textile which the textiles which have an ink absorbing layer in JP,62-53492,A are indicated [textile], and made a reduction inhibitor and the alkaline matter contain in JP,3-46589,B is made. The processing which makes the matter chosen as a textile from the alkaline matter, a water soluble polymer, a synthetic macromolecule, a water-soluble metal salt, a urea, and thiourea contain as an example of such pretreatment can be mentioned.

[0160] As alkaline matter, carbonic acid, such as amines, such as hydroxylation alkali metal, such as a sodium hydroxide and a potassium hydroxide, monochrome, JI, and a triethanolamine, a sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, and a sodium bicarbonate, or a heavy carbonic acid alkali-metal salt is mentioned, for example. Furthermore, there are organic-acid metal salts, ammonia, ammonium compounds, such as a calcium acetate and a barium acetate, etc. Moreover, the sodium trichloroacetate which serves as alkali matter under steaming and dry heat can be used. As desirable alkaline matter, there are the sodium carbonate and sodium bicarbonate which are used for dyeing of a reactive dye especially.

[0161] As a water soluble polymer, natural-water solubility macromolecules, such as protein matter, such as polysaccharide, such as cellulose system matter, such as starch matter, such as a zea and wheat, a carboxymethyl cellulose, a methyl cellulose, and a hydroxyethyl cellulose, a sodium alginate, gum arabic, ROKA sweet bean gum, TORAGANTOGAMU, Cyamoposis Gum, and a tamarind seed, gelatin, and casein, tannin system matter, and lignin system matter, are mentioned.

[0162] Moreover, as a synthetic macromolecule, a polyvinyl alcohol system compound, a polyethylene-oxide system compound, an acrylic-acid system water soluble polymer, a maleic-anhydride system water soluble polymer, etc. are mentioned, for example. A polysaccharide system macromolecule and a cellulose system macromolecule are desirable also in these. [0163] As a water-soluble metal salt, for example like the halogenide of alkali metal and alkaline earth metal, typical ionic crystal is made and the compound which is pH 4-10 is mentioned. as a typical example of this compound, NaCl, Na2 SO4, KCl, CH3 COONa, etc. mention with alkali metal, for example -- having -- moreover -- as alkaline earth metal -- CaCl2 And MgCl2 etc. -- it is mentioned The salts of Na, K, and calcium are desirable especially.

[0164] Although especially the method of making a textile contain the above-mentioned matter

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etc. in pretreatment is not restricted, it can mention the dip coating usually performed, the pad method, the coating method, a spray method, etc.

[0165] Furthermore, since the textile-printing ink given to the textile for ink-jet textile printing has only adhered in the state where it gave on the textile, it is desirable to give the fixing process of the coloring matter in ink, such as a color to fiber, succeedingly. A conventionally well-known method is sufficient as such a fixing process, for example, when not using the steaming method, the HT steaming method, the thermostat fixing method, and the textile that carried out the alkali treatment beforehand, the alkali pad steam method, the alkali blotch steam method, an alkali shock procedure, the alkali cold fixing method, etc. are mentioned. Moreover, a fixing process has some from which there are a thing including reaction process and a thing which is not included, fiber is infiltrated as a latter example, and it does not secede physically by the color. Moreover, if it has necessary coloring matter as ink, a proper thing can be used, and it is not restricted to a color, but a pigment may be included.

[0166] According to a well-known method, washing can perform conventionally removal of the matter used for removal and pretreatment of a still more nearly unreacted color after the above-mentioned reaction fixing process. In addition, it is desirable to use the conventional fix processing together in the case of this washing.

[0167] The print object with which the tail end process described above was given is separated by the desired size after that, the process for the separated piece obtaining final workpieces, such as attaching by sewing, adhesion, and welding, is given, and clothing, such as a dress, a dress, a necktie, and a swimming suit, bedding covering, sofa covering, a handkerchief, a curtain, etc. are obtained. Many methods of processing a textile by sewing etc. and using as clothing or other daily necessaries are indicated by well-known books, such as "a manual made from newest Nitto" (SENI journal company issue), and a monthly "****" (cultural publication office issue). [0168] In addition, as a medium for a print, a textile, a wall cloth, the thread used for embroidery, wallpaper, paper, a transparency sheet, etc. are mentioned, and it does not ask that a material, a weave, and how to knit are textiles, but the cloth of all textiles, a nonwoven fabric, and others is included.

[0169]

[Effect of the Invention] state above -- the color printer of the personal youth who is not usual, i.e., the textile-printing equipment of an industrial important point, by according to this invention for obtaining having a printing mode for textiles independently of the printing mode for other print media, and making [more] the amount of ink placing in the printing mode for the aforementioned textiles than the printing mode for papers -- surface concentration -- high -- high -- the brilliance print ground can be obtained now

[0170] Furthermore, it comes to acquire the picture which was excellent also in fixing nature and was more excellent by using the color ink containing the surfactant of predetermined within the limits for a short time.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is explanatory drawing of the cloth printing mode of the 1st example of this

invention.

[Drawing 2] It is explanatory drawing of a printing mode to the regular paper of the 1st example of this invention, and coat paper.

[Drawing 3] It is explanatory drawing for explaining the black emphasis mode at the time of the cloth print of the 1st example of this invention.

[Drawing 4] It is explanatory drawing for explaining the list of the printing modes of the print equipment used in the 1st example of this invention.

[Drawing 5] It is explanatory drawing of a print head used in the 2nd example of this invention.

[Drawing 6] It is explanatory drawing of the cloth printing mode of the 2nd example of this invention.

[Drawing 7] It is the typical perspective diagram showing the outline of the print section of an ink jet printer applicable to this invention.

[Drawing 8] It is explanatory drawing for explaining the delivery array of the print head used in the example of this invention.

[Drawing 9] It is explanatory drawing for explaining the dot gap at the time of the both-directions print by the ink jet printer.

[Drawing 10] It is explanatory drawing for explaining the dot amendment pattern classified by color of the conventional example.

[Drawing 11] It is explanatory drawing for explaining the variation of the pattern print by the 2nd example of this invention.

[Drawing 12] It is explanatory drawing for explaining the amendment distance by the 3rd example of this invention.

[Drawing 13] It is the typical perspective diagram showing other examples of the print section composition of an ink jet printer applicable to this invention.

[Drawing 14] It is the typical sectional side elevation showing an example of the concrete composition of this invention ink-jet print equipment.

[Drawing 15] It is the perspective diagram showing the example of composition of a cut sheet-like cloth print medium applicable to this invention.

[Drawing 16] It is a block diagram for explaining the ink simple textile-printing method using this invention equipment etc.

[Drawing 17] It is the decomposition perspective diagram showing the example of composition of an ink-jet print head applicable to the equipment of <u>drawing 14</u>.

[Drawing 18] It is the decomposition perspective diagram showing the example of composition of a color ink-jet print head applicable to the equipment of drawing 14.

[Drawing 19] It is the sectional side elevation showing other examples of the concrete composition of this invention ink-jet print equipment.

[Drawing 20] It is the perspective diagram of the discrete-type tank concerning one example of this invention.

[Description of Notations]

701 1301 Head cartlidge

702 Multi-Nozzle Head

703 Conveyance Roller

704 Auxiliary Roller

705 Feed Roller

1601 Regular Paper as a Conveyance Base Material

1602 Base Fabric

CS MADE IN THE PARTY OF THE PAR

1603 Glue Line

1703 Conveyance Drive Roller 1704 Conveyance Follower Roller 1707 Cut Sheet-like Cloth Print Medium

1910 Control Panel

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(19) 日本国特許庁 (JP) (12) 公開特許公報(A)

庁内整理番号

(11)特許出願公開番号

特開平7-101052

(43)公開日 平成7年(1995)4月18日

(51) Int.Cl.6

識別記号

FΙ

技術表示箇所

B41J 2/01

2/21

D06B 11/00

Α

B41J 3/04

101 Z

101 A

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数16 OL (全 27 頁) 最終頁に続く

(21)出願番号

特願平5-245722

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(54)【発明の名称】 インクジェットプリント装置およびインクジェットプリント物の製造方法

(57)【要約】

【目的】 パーソナルユースのインクジェットプリンタ において、布帛へのプリント(捺染)を可能とする。

【構成】 布帛用プリントモードを他のプリント媒体用 のプリントモードとは独立に有し、前記布帛用のプリン トモードでのインク打ち込み量を、紙用プリントモード よりも多くすることにより、通常の、すなわち工業要の **捺染装置ではない例えばパーソナルユースのカラーブリ** ンタでも表面濃度が高く、高精彩なプリント生地を得ら れるようになる。さらには、所定範囲内の界面活性剤を 含有するカラーインクを用いることにより、定着性にも 優れ、より優れた画像を短時間で得られるようにもな る。

इंद्रामा १६	机位等	印まデューティー	印字方册	
# .3 K	93	BECMY 100%	BLCMY 50% X 2pam	托勒的字
中沿板	KEE	BE200% CMV100%	Bh 50%×4pam CMY 25%×4pau	性数印字 在现印字
0 H P 用紙	XIIX	3001ANO 300848	Bk 25%×tpass CMY 29%×4pass	社员印字 片方向印字
3-14	品面套	BECMYIOO%	BLCMY 25%×4pass	片方向母字
*		BECMY200%	BACHY 25%×8pass	性证明于
₹		BR400% CMY200%	Bk SONX space CMY 25% X DONG	性動命 在女師字
1	1664	BACMYSO%	BACMY SON X I pass	在机印字

本数イベリト協領 【【【取水瓶】 。おれ武碑の砂

イベルトリのいずれかに記載のイングジェットプリント ち下台を阪野吸頭の本類イベリで協調 【0 I **即**來簡】 。お代武碑の碑イ

くしてイベエジセントの舞場コ8頁を育るする質許多と こるあ了野処るできわる喉小面隔口帛市協闹おおま、野 吸るヤ小朴一多帛市店前コ面全脚爿の材基送幾丁し介含 前記剛直化処理は、染色液吸収性粘着層 【6 更來關】 。お大武獎の砂インリアイベエジセントの

練品コイ戸水龍るでく塔特をとこれた具を野工野処小面 順のあ式る下ゴさよる下許多期間セーミセの不足004 土以0 1 休帛赤錦硝ブで立来コイベリア 【8)水酯】 製造方法。

の砂イベリアイベエジセベトの舞品コカアを指さする第 許多ろこるあで帛亦や本菓イベリて品前 【7更永精】

新陳の砂インリアイツエジセントをする潜針をよるるす 予度を使ってしてしょう マンシャットスリント 御を観告 リアコネ教イベリアアは用る聞達イベリアイでエジャン トの海品コペパをいのる J いお I 更永簡 【3 更氽糖】 リント装置。

アイペエジセントの最高い心がずいのもしいな! 更来簡 るする資券をよるるれる典コ用動的人働 【3 更氽糖】 。置ᆶイくいてイベ

ようる語を頂しないし3のいずれかに記載のインクジェ 療許をとこざしいでよる許多イベリヤブえをコイベエジ るな丁大のも恵敷小サミ界繭るではコ木酔麺のきょかえ 。品 の 柱ブン核ご木跡を廃土計面界場前に位,ひあで端末曳懸 ハナミ界協るを扶ぶんくト對水道と、水率存合の子、ブ こめアセント
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> **す主発ふキルキエ焼丁しょキルキエのあ式るす出担多々** 、大い品前、おおやハイマエジセント品前 【8 更永精】 。 <u>国業イベリケイでエジセベトの</u>
> 薄温コ

。聞装インリケイでエジセントの嫌

1. 東京語る下ろ為許多ろこ式J > 後まりより一チイくり てるい用を扱てして外媒インリてのか品前、多量を込さ 【2.更永擶】 けんくトのシィーチィくじて用帛赤端浦

エジセントるする資料をくこれた具の立座おられ一手で **引きイベリヤブン技习科製イベリケの勘をオーチイベリ** て帛亦で行ふイベリてアノ校コ帛亦 ,アいきコ野娄イベ リヤイでエジセイトで否多イベリヤアノ出力をセイトア **J校33本棋イベリと
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G前** らななから他移枝中を出対ないていてムイットで **セント類 、44用多イペクイルエジセント 【1更永簡】** 【囲彈の永龍襦科】

山祝みつごされまご架禁 03 フノギかまんく はとしている。しかしその イッエジセント、J示闘多式音楽イッエジセント式い用 **ふパチびよは肩亦用色染イベエジ (くく) がおち す合 8 量** 重03~1.0ブンはつは京都市市議、多砂合小るもで封 管梁非ご的資実プン核ご科梁るせる管梁ご林素帛亦,ブ はおいまいました。 古田等は特別昭61-55277号におい るで関ゴ去式菜煮イセエジセント式しご子【4000】

丁っなごさよるれる選手で野工な部間や此主イくしてな 梁静高、パち小用実体置差楽器式い用多添払イベエジウ く下平武、されよるるきで畜争の量大やイくいてお窓酔 ゆ 高丁間胡豉却方式イベエジセント、コさち【8000】 °2449

見〉後きのき式え勘ご胡同多ドベクモハマ멺土の断境跡 、パロコび逝れ小法は一それが下平立コさち、い用るの き式し酢果痰酸を路弥びよむ口出血セベト,ブしら(さ いろうゃへもハマブいな习取の2不込) うゃへっくじて るお丁ノ灰屈酢巣を千秦イベリアの茂郎 、ぬ式の土向の 恵敷イベリア、お下いおり置装イベリておさよのこ。る い丁ノ女音コ販島外のよう行きイくして公画へもできて い用きドックインリてるよりたたイッエジセント ,アノ というの機器の画像形成(プリント) 装置の一つと 料ご及者の器熱引面おごらち、器熱野処薙骨の等を一よ ソくに、せぐサロてイーワ、今置装草敷【斎麸の来鉢】 [0000]

のするも関コおオイベリてるい用る聞装造ひよは聞装イ くじてイベエジセくト、お即発本【種代用店の土業室】 [1000]

【伊焼な職箱の伊発】

C\$ & T

。さいてき

工城の舞店361頁永庸るする資料をよるるあず埋鎖お 野工の依式を得多品工献な内殊最温崩 【3 【 更永 簡】 。品工成の舞店コト1頁永精るでく労許をと

こるもでのき式作る野丁ノ融る野工の色式を野る品工加 な内殊最丁づ校コ刊式れち躙の段、J獅の使コちき大の **室刑多砂イベリて G値 、お品工 広 G値 【 8 Ⅰ 更 永 簡 】**

さちる砂イくいての舞品コミ [更永簡 【4【頁水酯】 。使っていてがれる

インしてのより出た計画の刺インしてイッエジセントの 違語コペパをいの2ⅠJいな7更永龍 【8Ⅰ更永龍】 。お式武襲の砂インリアイでエジセ

くトの薄品コII更永請るする資料をよご式え具コさち 多野工るで更吸格が多枠製イベリて式れな行がイベリア 、ご多の野工るかち管弦多んく下場前 【2【更氽箭】 选方法。

翼の砂インリアイベエジセントの薄品コウバすいのOI Jいな7更永酷るする労券をよこ式え具を野工るサち管 虫コ本棋イベリト品前多々ベト ノコ多式で行きイベリト

40

いずれの実施例においても汎用のインクジェットプリン タでの搬送性に対する考慮がなされておらず、その応用 はほぼ工業的な捺染分野に限定されている。

【0005】また、本発明と同一出願人による発明とし て、小池等は特開昭62-53492号にて、インクジ ェット方式によって水溶性染料を含むプリント液を布帛 類に付与し、次いで必要に応じ染着処理する捺染方法に おいて、上記布帛類に、25℃における粘度が1000 c p以上のプリント液受容層を形成した捺染方法を開示 することで流動性を有するプリント液受容層にインクを 10 受容させることでにじみを防止して高品位なインクジェ ット捺染布を得ることを可能とした発明を開示してい る。そして、その実施例中では綿100%のプロード生 地を2200cpのプリント液受容層液に浸積した後、 軽く絞って過剰の受容層液を除き、これを市販のレポー ト用紙と重ね合わせてプリンタに装着しやすい状態とし た後、直ちにインクジェットプリンタに取り付け、布帛 綿上にプリントし、次に、プリンタから取りはずしてア イロンをかけて定着を行い、その後中性洗剤にて受容層 液を除去してインクジェットプリンタによる布帛のプリ 20 ント物を得ている。また、別の実施例では15000c pのプリント液受容層剤を50%水溶液にして綿65% 麻35%のワイシャツ生地にパーコーターにて塗布し、 80℃1時間の熱風乾燥をしてプリント用生地を得、こ れをインクジェットプリンタを用いてプリントを行い、 アイロンによる染着処理と中性洗剤による洗浄を行いイ ンクジェット捺染布を得ている。上記実施例により作成 したインクジェット捺染布は1.5 mm間隔の直線の解 像度を十分に満たした上、ポヤケやにじみもなくさらに 十分な濃度が得られ、また、上記発明のひとつの利点と 30 して、工業的な捺染方法のみならず、一般家庭での趣味 的なプリント捺染にも応用可能としている。すなわち、 プリント液受容層液と布帛とインクジェットプリンタと ドライヤーないしは市販の普通紙とアイロンと市販の洗 剤さえあれば、非工業的なインクジェット捺染が可能と なる。そのうち、プリント液および布帛に適したプリン ト液受容液については広く市販されているものではない ので、インクジェットプリンタメーカーなどで適宜販売 されるものを購入すれば良い。

【0006】さらに特開平2-61183号において、 金谷らはインクジェット印刷では紙プリントと布プリントの相違点を詳細に述べ、布帛では紙のような表面濃度 が出難いこと、布へのプリントでは色素の残留率をいか に高めるかが重要なことを述べ、インクの残留率を最高 にする方法として、以下の布帛染色方法を提示している。

【0007】これによれば、布帛の全体もしくは印刷しようとする面に非染着性高分子化合物被覆して皮膜を形成し、さらに該布帛印刷しようとする面と反対側の非印刷面に改めて高分子化合物を被覆して皮膜を形成して、

非印刷面側へのインク流出防止する処理をして、布帛上 でのインクの残留率を高めることができる。

[8000]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】近年では、上記に説明した布というプリント媒体に対するインクジェット技術の開発と共に、インクジェット技術を用いて紙などのカットシート状のプリント媒体にホスト装置などから転送されたカラー画像データを高精彩にプリントできる、いわゆる、インクジェットプリント装置の分野で、小型化・低価格のカラーインクジェットプリント装置が普及してきている。これに伴い、カットシート状の普通紙やOHP用紙をプリントするのと同様に、同じプリント装置を用いてカットシート状の布へのプリントも可能になり、このような分野での布プリントの簡易的なプリントに対する需要も増えてきている。

【0009】しかし、紙へのプリントと布へのプリントでは両者の繊維組織、表面形状に伴うインク吸収状態、および着色の目的ともに通常の紙とは異なる要因が多い。

7 【0010】先に揚げた特開平02-61183では紙 と布帛の違いについて詳しく述べており、その部分を抜 粋する。

【0011】「(着色法)紙は文字、図柄を印刷する目的で各種の色素が用いられるが、これらの色素は紙の表面に付着させピヒクルで留める手法を取る。布帛は色、図柄をつけるために、やはり各種の色素を用いるが、これらの色素は布帛の科学的構造によって使い分けられ布帛を構成する繊維内部まで浸透させ、固着せしめる方法を取る。この両者の違いは紙は温らすことはないことを前提とし、布帛は温らすことを前提としているためである。

【0012】(中略) 着色法を更に深く見きわめると、 紙の場合は紙の表面に付着させたものが百パーセント効果に働くが、布帛の場合は布帛表面に付着させた後、染 着される手段としての乾燥~湿熱処理及び洗浄があるため実質繊維の表面~内部に強固に染着した色素のみが残留し、他は繊維上から脱落することになる。この様に布帛に於いては色素が繊維の内部に移動する、集束する糸全体に分配される。残留率等の理由で紙と対比しがたい低い濃度となるわけである。

【0013】(中略)布帛インクジェット印刷に於ける 最大のポイントは、インク中に於ける色素濃度をいかに 高めることが出来るかにあることに帰する。」上記列挙 した各号公報では以上のような布の独特な特性に対処す るための染色方法を提案し、選りすぐれた染色方法を実 現させていっている。しかし、これらは全て染色のみに 着目したものであり、染色に必要な材料の開示にとどま っている。従って、捺染の手段であるプリント装置とし ては、インクの打ち込み量、布への吐出タイミング及び 50 布の搬送状態等に於いて、捺染専用に適正化されたもの

。る者でなるこ

るする理論を野工のあれる得る品工献な的外最温前, と こる下ろのきたれる骨アノ強を野工のも式を得る品工加 な内容量プリ校コドボルち期の使 、し期の使ごさき大の 室府多砂インリ下路前、お品工成の子。 るるア品工成式 ある。そして、そのブリント物をさらに加工して得られ ではイベリアがおよくいてのより形式を関係のはイベリ てイベエジセントの武土、制即発本、式書【り200】 。るきでなるこる大具コミミ多野工るで野処的が多

本東イベルマンパントが行われたブリント媒体 本数イベリて活前多々ベト、コ多式で行きイベリてブノ もりませくトクも数インいて場前、ごるち【8200】 。るきずがムコで敵コさち多野吸消るかち

| 存合多所野吸前31 4 換イベリで33 前 、 5 ま 【2200】 ふるきつがくこる 下と 処理とする ことができる。

廃小直隔31本棋イベリで品前お式ま、野型をも小本一多 **朴琳イベリて
弱前
3)面前
助 引
の 材
基
送
嫌
ア
し
介
ふ
唇
膏
お** 掛外吸薬音楽、制型吸引直隔高前、アンコ【1200】

ムコで敵コさち多型処小面側のあれるでコさんるでする **週間セーミセの下沿00上400以上の01**

。るるで身亦お朴粋イベリて品前、アココ【6100】 。るで武襲を刺イくいてイ

マエジセントプレルコムコとできるインリアコ本族インリ てアい用を置装の土込、お即発本、ごらち【8100】 よるきアがくころするのよるでする干素るで土

発るキバネエ焼丁ノムキバネエのめ式るも出担多々くト 「3017」 大き 「100」 は前、対害 「7100」

。各各

アガムコるもくのきぶし〉をきのよりーチイくいてるい 用多珠ブノム科菓イベリアの断温前,多量を必さけんく トのブドーチインリて用帛本語前、ブココ【8100】 とを特徴とする。

こ式え具コ立姓おろイーチで行きイベリアプレ校コ本製 イベリての出るドーチイベリて身亦で行るイベリてフノ 校习高市、ブルは3周装1くリアイッエジセく下で行ふ イベルてのよごろこるせち便移校財金と本数イベルでろ イットマエジセント類 、44用多イックイッエジセント

、お即発本、こめ式の子【現手のめ式るす光報多盟期】 [9100]

。式であ了ままな発開朱ブいよコセ

くして一それ式しろ主参イくしての~十球却あ枝イくじ てお面最コインリて市、下げる寄ゆし逃坐インリてがけ スコち即辑 、> 却が曳戯面歩 、おアセンリていな式替位 しまれる人でいてお的事事のでまれる。たー【▶ I 0 0]

需のイベリてあるきアが用书の乙科棋イベリての助、な さよるいてきてれるぬ象で「品」、アのるい丁しる最前を

イスキキメジャリチキアン のこ。そすまり差珠の~ 03 向大々の付う静玄液でよコムコるを遠回のへ向大中天体 807ラーロ影響、コア末前る末齢なインいての目回2 らゆアン「殊なインリアの成最のご。 でましてで計すイ くじての火丁割狙るで確移コ向大x-、われるアイくじ て数却、おいるる。CTさイベリてのへ向txV再、C に幅Dだけプリントする。 統面端部までデータのプリン 102) 上の11個のマルチノズル(81)により、紙面上 7) イベクモバマ ,るなむし他移り向大x ,ちる〉な合 命説関イベリア 、お (307) でゃ リャキるあご (くを ぐぐおムーホ) 置めの図、前畝開インリケ【1 € 0 0】

。るパブcおづきよる下熱待づ(h) くEぐぐホムーホ の圏か式し示了線点の図打コきょう行うとな業計動回の ドカはプリントしていないとき、あるいはマルチヘッド いントとともにこれらを移動させるキャリッジである。 て、J 許支多ででじィーホセントのこをおるのて。下去 果み階級る天咋ふ707級イベリで、熱同ムカ07、8 ラーであり、プリント紙の給紙を行うとともに、70 一口送路村307六末。2ペフで送荷畝コ向代収会70 **「珠インUて、J遠回い向れの印头の図さななえ吹きて** 0 7 孫イベリヤコきろろそ一口旭醂の Þ O 7 、O & ひ ラ 一口送號村807、コるを照参多7図70再【0800】 るしながらプリントを行っていくことになる。

できたくミトセパチパチは八大く各、し校コの>行アふ **漸コX向大行並がイベク、おコ合椽のこ。い身きアバブ** C許多き動の心を上面平YXの図がえ限、沈るいフパち 応知コ行平丁で台コ神YなI08/(大人それをおび図本) 。るあプリスしそいでるを限頭コ土207ドックモルタ 訂I8、C&で8図なのき式J示さぬ向表な多子類の八 大しそれでるを限品の土りゃんそれでのこ【6200】 。さいフパと気熱のよりゃへパスしそれでの207

、ムセンセセントボバまぶる語パチパチパーロエト、セ くサア 、くてく、, セッラと、, セントーされの台 4、 計 されて、よるすでやじィーセイットお107、ブルキ コ図のコ。6.85つのき式し示多知難協勝の治をくじて一 それるい用ご即発本却「図(附献集1歳)【8200】

を肥端 7 脚端 3 脚端 4 下以 【 1 開始 集 】 [7200]

Sなおさごさよるれる得で間初疎を敷画式れ憂しる、パ OI 憂きつ卦管虫、ひよコムコるい用きセントーそれるす **| 存合多廃型 計画 界の内 開節 立 飛 が 引 う さ く () 2 0 0)** 。るなごでよるれる各を批単イく

してお涂群高 、>高が遺懸面表きアをくして一それのス ーエバナソーバおえ同いなお丁聞斐染染の要業工されな ずいントモードよりも多くすることにより、通常の、す 用珠、多量も必さけてくトのアイーチイくいての用身市 **5.1 とは独立とは、 1.1 とは、 1.2 とは、 1.2 とは、 1.2 という。 1.3 という。** のめるソーチインいて用帛市 、おれよコ明発本【用料】

紙送りとの繰り返しにより、一紙面上のデータプリント が完成する。

【0032】既に述べたように、布のインク受容量は紙よりも大きく、特にプリント表面から深度方向にも吸収され易いので、プリント表面にはインクが残りにくい。従って、実際の所望する濃度を実現するためには、紙上にプリントする場合よりも多くのインクを打ち込まなければならない。

【0033】従って、本実施例においては普通紙プリントモードで機能する場合のインク打ち込み量100%に 10対し、布プリントモードで選択された場合は、カラーで200%、プラックで400%だけインクを打ち込んでいく。

【0034】本実施例の布プリントを行う際の動作(図1)を一般的な普通紙あるいはコート紙に対応するプリント動作(図2)と比較しつつ説明する。本例では、4回のマルチパスプリントによって画像を完成させている。ここで、マルチパスプリントについて説明するに、モノクロプリンタとして、キャラクタのみプリントするものと異なり、カラーイメージ画像をプリントするに当たっては、発色性、階調性、一様性など様々な要素が必要となる。特に一様性に関しては、マルチヘッド製作工程差に生じるわずかなノズル単位のばらつきが、プリントしたときに、各ノズルのインクの吐出量や吐出方向の向きに影響を及ぼし、最終的にはプリント画像の濃度ムラとして画像品位を劣化させる原因となる。

【0035】その具体例を図9および図10を用いて説 明する。 図9 (A) において、91はマルチヘッドであ り、これは図8のものと同様であるが、今は簡単のため 8個のマルチノズル92によって構成されているものと 30 する。93はマルチノズル92よって吐出されたインク ドロップレットであり、通常はこの図のように揃った吐 出量で、揃った方向にインクが吐出されるのが理想であ る。もし、この様な吐出が行われれば、図9(B)に示 したように紙面上に揃った大きさのドットが着弾され、 全体的にも濃度ムラの無い一様な画像が得られるのであ る(図9(C))。しかし、実際には先にも述べたよう にノズル1つ1つにはそれぞれパラツキがあり、そのま ま上記と同じようにプリントをしてしまうと、図10 (A) に示したようにそれぞれのノズルより吐出される 40 インクドロップの大きさおよび向きにパラツキが生じ、 紙面上においては図10(B)に示すように着弾され る。この図によれば、ヘッド主走査方向に対し、周期的 にエリアファクター100%を満たせない白紙の部分が 存在したり、また逆に必要以上にドットが重なり合った り、あるいはこの図中央に見られる様な白筋が発生した りしている。このような状態で着弾されたドットの集ま りはノズル並び方向に対し、図10(C)に示した濃度 分布となり、結果的には、通常人間の目でみた限りで、 これらの現象が濃度ムラとして感知される。

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【0036】そこでこの濃度ムラ対策として次のような 方法が考案されている。図11および図12によりその 方法を説明する。この方法によると図9および図10で 示したプリント領域を完成させるのにマルチヘッド91 を3回スキャンしているが、その半分の4画素単位の領 域は2パスで完成している。この場合マルチヘッドの8 ノズルは、上4ノズルと、下4ノズルのグループに分け られる。1 ノズルが1回のスキャンでプリントするドッ トは、規定の画像データを、ある所定の画像データ配列 に従い、約半分に間引いたものである。そして2回目の スキャン時に残りの半分の画像データヘドットを埋め込 み、4 画素単位領域のプリントを完成させる。以上のよ うなプリント法を以下分割プリント法と称す。このよう な分割プリント法を行えば、図10で用いたプリントへ ッドと等しいものを使用しても、各ノズル固有のプリン ト画像への影響が半減されるので、プリントされた画像 は図11(B)に示すようになり、図10(B)に見る ような黒筋や白筋が余り目立たなくなる。従って濃度ム ラも図11 (C) に示すように図10の場合と比べ、か なり緩和される。

【0037】このようなプリントを行う際、1スキャン 目と2スキャン目では、画像データをある決まった配列 に従い互いに埋め合わせる形で分割するが、以前はこの 画像データ配列(間引きパターン))とは図12に示す ように、縦横1画素毎に、丁度千鳥格子になるようなも のを用いるのが最も一般的であった。従って単位プリン ト領域 (ここでは4 画素単位) においては千鳥格子をプ リントする1スキャン目と、逆千鳥格子をプリントする 2スキャン目によってプリントが完成されるものであ る。図12の(A), (B) および(C) はそれぞれこ の千鳥、逆千鳥パターンを用いたときに一定領域のプリ ントがどのように完成されて行くかを図9~11と同 様、8ノズルを持ったマルチヘッドを用いて説明したも のである。まず1スキャン目では、下4ノズルを用いて 千鳥パターン (ハッチングを施したドット) のプリント を行う(図12(A))。次に2スキャン目には紙送り を4面素(ヘッド長の1/2)だけ行い、逆千鳥パター ン(ハッチングなしのドット)のプリントを行う(図1 2 (B))。さらに3スキャン目には再び4画素(ヘッ ド長の1/2) だけの紙送りを行い、再び千鳥パターン のプリントを行う(図12(C))。このようにして順 次4 画素単位の紙送りと、千鳥、逆千鳥パターンのプリ ントを交互に行うことにより、4画素単位のプリント領 域を1スキャン毎に完成させていく。以上説明したよう に、同じ領域内に異なる2種類のノズルによりプリント が完成されていくことにより、濃度ムラの無い高画質な 画像を得ることが可能である。

【0038】また、同時に布帛上にプリントされるイン クの密度が低くなるので、その分深さ方向へのインク浸 50 透が少なくなり、表面濃度がアップする効果も期待でき

フバち漁宗がインリアの練聞愛画が単丁の成了査まイン

Uての回8全、O人が査まり送扱の副小スし8、多の査

まイくじて2数卦るを熱重のこ。るなコムコるいでんび さけるセントコ素画一同ファよコ査表向大並の路敷と路

主 、おう査表なるで設重されるファが 。いなさんお査表

の芝琳コ間の査事イベリで両、のおブル用ネセスアを拒 間の一同おされる。こめてで行るインリヤブしろ杖多査

表録写数卦づきもの、査表イベリて4歳と査表イベリと

を策、査まインリとな業と強まインリと1策。るい丁サ

ち気示る動画アマよご査まび受滅の回をく査ますくびて

の回87倍全、ガブドーチのこ。るめでのき式し示多難 状の合基るヤインリてコ計市 , ブい用き聞妻インリでイ

マエジセントの即発本制 1図、乙枝コポコ【8 4 0 0】

なコムコるれる丸宗なイベリアの対角角面が単丁の広

、多されたおな査事の送跡、査事インリアの回り、ひる

コ帝関の宗醂コい互打 クスアき 信間各の 丁 ま査 击 イく じ

芝城の代バス〜8 ご母査表 イベリてみ、 パちイベリてア

c新コセスアきに聞式J示了図む了査表インUY各。各

もろんパス(8=4~2 8 お量の送琳 ノくいて向む爿

スパル常面、丁26計費パスしの置装すくじてるい用コ

| 内蔵実本。るあでのきざし示多額状の合格をでイベリア 多級厳普おい表験イーに丁門
就実本おる図【2 4 0 0】

敵実本プロ用金置装インリヤイでエジセント式し示土以

量积

例を説明する。

08 て4歳る水査表インリて1第されて。されち気水査法の

銀状い高の選悪ごらちを脅画な我身で休る帯ごるち、ブ **のるパゟ気気が熱画アとよりバスへの酵酢 4 おり向 衣査***

OI

イベエジセントーそれむ丁陽敵実本コさを【0 4 0 0】 。 るなる館 下がることなる。

蚤のとなけ掛けインリて恵むーそれ、ファが。るあて校 すようめろの諸説問部おイくじて東五のへ亦、よるかと

こいなれる水悪水関解戦管いし強い割れる土い合風のイ

くして市、タムコロを大体野イベイムきょき、六末。る

パちか砂丁 c な立い内市 い 新一さ 体置 か 戦 寄い 常 お し く ト式パち華替い市、下さむ関い頭を公さけてくト。いな

おうのよるご話のまるお客葉で弁コイくりて夏むなさよ

の品土却ケイくいての~刊亦、J校コホン【8 4 0 0】

あり的第一なインいて向大力なさよの2図おりアイーチイ

くいての常断、よいめがいなちこ弦を害権なでよの土以

で置か解答なさんのこ、>ノイイ繋5/末がよこるで解制ご リント時の着弾位置と複路プリント時の着弾位置を正確

て紹む、おう置装イくいての決束、式ま。るいてけち臨 都なくこでましてでな異な知色の暗色動丁でよい側を必

とてしまう。このような場合、インケ色の紙面への打ち

遠望な副を込さけてくしまりアイくりて超数ろイくりて紹

お、アのるい丁ノ底並コ向大査表主父でリャキがイベヘ

の色を、おで置装インリアイッエジセントを4用ご例就

実本式し示了「図。44品のおと出風の外後敷画打イン()

て彭むおで孫厳替や孫イーにの常置、なるあで錯に討ら

こるパち錦豉が間割イベリているち 、おえ行で向衣留敷

くじてひよは隣回査玉のぐゃしゃキ、アのるいアノイく

いてて査ま数おおすここ、しかし。 るもろ要必多査まイ

1.5

。 るるで等同く 2 図お間部 4

・ キアン示玄代気の子ゴイ以 , なるいてい用多(るを称列 イベントA) ペイトな内弥一式から散装ご聞装すくいて

66I-1164411A 2.5 14. 3.0 7-1:72025 4666 (パー/ ソモサて: 各品商) 砂山 けいしょせん マイナー 10.0 **パーロじんぐりそみと** 3 . 1 **パーにパムパスロムバレ** 0.7 **パーヤ**じィくせキヘ 0 .7 **パーにいなくひきまい**す 松瀬 (%署軍) 孙東 4<>>V

°° 01⁄r

7254 674 671 F 4/AL

2.5

98-ロエレイ 41 レダ

[[00 0]

採料

医密

*

ーロエレ

★表じ同、おれでコ(4\1の母イベへ)素画2多副の査 表の送跡、Jコ代半コさち多素画るヤイくりてで査まの 回「、よアいおう置奏イベリア式し限説で話上。そるず のするれ更当おるすれれず>冬多茂階代お果成のおイン リて嗜代、水式き丁ノ即端丁魚斠るむち魚宗イベリヤブ

して市、おおおイくしての阿敵実本きさかよこのこ。る

(9)

44間本3-101052

査法の回る多内殻第一同却で図のコ、土以【6 8 0 0】 。るき丁奇敗が果胶なき大コイン 【0047】図1では、本実施例の布プリントモードにおける200%デューティーのプリントマスクについて説明してきたが、布によってはさらに高いデューティーのインク量を打ち込まなければ、所望の濃度が得られない場合などもある。また、シアン、マゼンタ、イエローについては図1の200%デューティーで十分な場合であっても、特にプラックだけは画像の深度を深めたりコントラストを高めるためにも、濃度が高い方が好まれ易い

【0048】図3は図1と同様のプリント走査でありな 10 がら、プラックのみ他よりもさらに多く、400%デューティーのインク打ち込み量としたときのプリント走査で画像を完成させてはいるが、各プリント走査で用いられる間引きマスクは、50%に間引かれているものである。第1、第2、第3、第4の計4回のプリント走査は同一のマスクを用い、等しい画素にインクを4回着弾させて400%デューティーのインクを打ち込んでいる。

【0049】以上説明したような布へのプリント方法を 適用することにより、通常の普通紙やコート紙と同様に 20 布片にも良好な画像をプリントすることが可能となる。

【0050】図4は本実施例で用いたインクジェットプリント装置における数々のプリントモードを示したものである。基本的にはプリントするプリント媒体の種類およびユーザー所望の画像品位やスループットから、ユーザーがパネルスイッチなどを用いて各モードを選択するようになっている。ここでは普通紙のプリントモードとコート紙のプリントモードを独立させ、普通紙のプリントモードでは2パス或いは4パスのマルチパスプリントとしている。図2のようなプリント方法では普通紙及びコート紙では往復プリントは対応しきれないと先に述べたが、普通での往復プリント時の弊害はコート紙のそれほど大きくなく、間引きマスクの設定次第ではそれらの画像弊害を目立たなくすることが可能である(特願2287091)。

【0051】OHP用紙およびコート紙では基本的に4回のマルチパスプリントで高画質を得られるようにしてあるが、OHP用紙ではブラック強調の必要性が高いことから、復路走査時にブラックのみの強調プリントを行っている(特願2223019)。布プリントでは既に 40図1および図3を用いて説明したように、標準モードの際には全色図1のプリント方法、ブラック強調時にはブラックのみが図3のプリント方法で他の3色は図1のプリント方法としている。

【0052】通常のインクジェットプリント装置においては、図4に示したような布以外のプリント媒体に対応した、プリントモードを数パターン持つのが一般的であり、特にカラーインクでは100%デューティー以上のインク打ち込み量のモードは備えていない。これら布以外のプリント媒体であれば、最適な画像品位は得られな 50

いものの、どのプリント媒体をどのモードでプリントしても、適切な濃度とある程度の画像品位は実現できる。 しかし、布のようにインク吸収容量が他のプリント媒体

しかし、布のようにインク吸収谷虫が他のブリント媒体 より著しく多く、適切なインク打ち込み量自体が異なる 場合では、他のどのプリントモードでも対応しきれるも のではない。

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【0053】本実施例を含む本発明は、特に近年の布プリントへの需要に対応し、パーソナルプリンタでも他のプリント媒体と同様な取扱いで布プリントが簡単に実現できる様、予めインク打ち込み量を多くしたプリントモードを具備したプリント装置を提供するものである。

【0054】繊維上での画像表現は上記のように直接布へインクを打ち込む場合もあるが、所望の画像の鏡像を一度中間転写媒体に印字した後、この印字面と布とを接触させ、その鏡像画像を物理的或いは化学的な圧着処理によって画像を布へ転写、浸透させる方法もある。この様な場合には布用の特別な印字方法として、インク打ち込み量の調整のみ成らず、特別に鏡像画像を形成する構成も必要となるのである。

【0055】ここで利用させる中間転写媒体としては、 打ち込まれたインクが適度に保持され、さらに布への転 写時に移行が速やかに行われればよいのであって、例え ばポリエチレンテレフタートや紙などのシート状の支持 体に、ワックスやポリビニルアルコール等からなるイン ク保持層を設けて構成することが出来る。また、中間転 写媒体から布への画像の転写手段に関しては、両者を重 畳させた後に、加圧、加熱、レーザー照射、溶剤による インク保持層の溶解除去等、およびこれらの方法の組み 合わせなど、公知の手段を利用することによって、圧転 写、あるいは溶融転写を施することが可能となる。

【0056】本発明の実施例においては、主にインク打ち込み量を適切にするために布用の特別なモードを設けることで説明している。しかし、この布用の独立したモードが、上記のような転写方式のためのものであっても良いし、またこれら2つのモードがそれぞれ独立に存在していても良いのである。特に転写方式は、中間転写媒体から実際に転写させる媒体が布に制限されなくともよいので、画像表現媒体の範囲を広げるためにも独立なモードを持つことは有効である。

「(0057)以上説明したように、本実施例によれば、 図1あるいは図3に示した通常よりインク打ち込み量の 多いプリント方法を、予めインクジェットプリント装置 のプリントモードの1つとして与えておくことにより、 布プリントにおいてもプリントモードを選択するだけ で、通常の普通紙やコート紙あるいはOHP用紙のよう なプリント媒体と同様に適切な濃度と画像品位を得るこ とができるようになった。

【0058】さらに、本発明をさらに効果的にした簡易 捺染方法および装置を提供し、より詳しくは搬送手段へ の自動装着が可能なインクジェットプリンタを用いるこ

個々の東施内を用いて以下のように述べている。 「0061] まず、第1 東施列においては、ポリビニル での61] まず、第1 東施列においては、ポリビニル アルコールのような染色液吸収性の粘着層を表層に有する を競送基材に、基布を貼付することによってクラーク副 度10以上400以下のカットシート状プリント媒体を 得ている。そして、これに対しインクシェット発染した 後、基本を搬送基材から剥離して原染布を得ている。 後、基本を搬送基材から剥離して原染布を得ている。

【0060】このような問題に対して、特顧平5-10 プレンの4音を出る主義を使る中間では、対で4号を10208

。いし難打アままの子お奇妻のへ男手送嫌 のやくじてイベエジセくトオしさ子、ひあ了游主がのき るいて作ち気酔ぶ熟るえ行ご的値自お管装の一週手送機 おかそくじてイッエジセントの辛武、沈式きで管禁きて ころでのきの予此主、今此主のわぶふは重多滅下づこよ の近値のあずのきるも管装を本様インリアで健手コンテ く下式の用丁中阿蔵実店土、式ま。いし難打らこる得る **對送機な代十約コミ計で送機値自多イベリてな暗群高丁** しんせるをくいてイベエジセント式し小家財高・小恵弟 対しンタに装着するようにしているが、近年のより高解 イでエジセントアノな球下アノ緊急・亦盤さな関面イン して多数国容受強イベルての曳出高いるちおでเ関助集の な菜、六ま、水るい丁乙善が丁ムこるで香港丁は重多珠 用イーホイの頭市多善坊の封芸嫌びよき封替妻の助主イ くいて今菜町の~週手送機のをくいて1ゃぇぐんく下る よご 強闘な受滅イベリての 計便流 、なるあむて 曳ば高い **万円敵実の I 策る付き 3 門発路前 , さけむを 。 るい フ来** アでおうづ難却とコるを用ふままのチコをくりてイベェ 277号に関示された構成では近年の進化したインク2 るる-13阳開替式し示が例来新、た一さいてきてし及 **普込留装イベルケイベエジグベトーそれの特部あ・小座** 小、ブ種代の置装インリアイベエジセント【6600】 ・さいフバち案影い現代号 3 2 2 8 9 1 − 3 平瀬寺

でいれば、光大楽哉晨前イでエジセントよしと館である。 他自己因手送嫌る市基の裕野以前のあれの容受強インし 哉) インリマイでエジセントな館でインリケアン音奏 いして市サイーシイではない用づけ子ひよは、聞妻(楽 るよご人園出一同与即発本アンムのあるを判野る科製イ

ΣI

よるほうまである。 ・ はるとである。 ・ はるとしてのできた。 ・ はっとしてのできた。 ・ はっとしない。 ・ はっとしない。 ・ はっといる。 ・ はっといる。 ・ はっといる。 ・ はっといる。 ・ はっといる。 ・ この原因は表面の不らして起因する。 ・ この原因は表面の本学して起因する。 ・ この原因は表面の本学して起因なる。 ・ この所のは表面の本学の、 ・ はいいる。 ・ はいいる。 ・ は、 ・

的な分野への広用を可能となったと述べている。 【0067】 なお、これらについては本発明を適用可能

。さいアン価英をきることを後継ア永齢习向 ・ これをしてしてしまります。 アンチ [3000] これはこれをひまな置差ひまなおれ楽哉是聞かし用力を までんくト、きで共駐る本類インじて市ポイーシーでれ でよいおた来哉見聞イベエジベント式し用力を称対イル をよいおた来な品間イベエジベント式し用力を称対イル をもの国家第一>立ちされたの用業工を良表色な家幹高

関するのが良いとしている。 ではなったいでいる。 ではなったいでいる。 では、イント、カーロの では、イント、アンが、カーロの のです。 が水でがなかた、アンが、カーロの が水でがなか、アンが、カーロの では、たいアンセンでしている。 では、大かに、イント、カーロの を取るが、大かに、イント、カーロの を取るが、大かに、イント、カーロの を取るが、ないアンセンが、は、 のでは、大が、カーロの では、大が、カーロの では、カーロの では、カーの で

ОЕ

-:

がほとんどであり、また流通経路も限られている事から 余り一般的とはいえないのが実状であった。

【0072】しかし、界面活性剤をインクへ添加するこ とにより、普通紙への浸透力、浸透速度を向上させるこ とが有力な解決策となっている。

【0073】特開昭56-5871号公報では、界面活 性剤を含有するインクを界面活性剤を含まないインクと 比較して、相対的に優れた定着性、耐水性を評価し、イ ンク吐出を連続駆動と間欠駆動でも安定した吐出が行わ れること評価している。さらにこの公報では、3カ月放 10 が1つに集束せず主滴とそれに続く微小液滴(サテライ **置後の最初の駆動信号で吐出で着るか否かを判断し、界** 面活性剤を含有するインクが良好なインク吐出を行える ことを開示している。

【0074】1981年 (10月1日) 発行の「全訂版 新界面活性剤入門」(三洋化成工業株式会社)には、 界面活性剤を液体に含有させる場合において、界面活性 剤の効果を充分得るためには、その液体における界面活 性剤のミセル濃度(m. c.)以上の含有量をその液体 に入れることがきわめて当然知識として開示されてい る。この界面活性剤のインクに対する臨界ミセル濃度 20 (c. m. c.) 以上の含有量をインクに含ませること を1つの特徴とした、米国特許第5,106,416号 明細書および米国特許第5,116,409号明細書が 存在する。これらの公報は、インクのプリーディングを 防止する効果があるものとしてそれらの発明を開示し、 水に対する界面活性剤の臨界ミセル濃度(c. m. c.) は意味の無いことを明記している。逆にこの水に 対する界面活性剤の臨界ミセル濃度(c. m. c.)以 下の含有量を含むインクを開示するものとして、特開昭 56-49771号公報があり、ノズル内の目づまり防 *30* 止効果があるとしている。また、先に上げた特公昭58 -6752号公報と同様に1~10%の界面活性剤を含*

★有させたインクを低蒸気低粘性溶剤付加することによっ て使用可能にするというインク特許を開示する特開平1 -182384号公報があるが、単にインクの紙に対す るにじみを考慮するのみである。

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【0075】界面活性剤の添加は、その量が多すぎる と、低温環境下での蒸発等に起因するノズル部付近での 粘度上昇が顕著になり、吐出回復性の悪化が著しい。ま た表面張力の極限までの低下、粘度の上昇とにともない インクドロップレットの集束性が悪化し、吐出後に液滴 ト) が生じる。このサテライトの発生によって文字品位 の低下、罫線の直線性損なう、等多くの弊害が発生す る。さらに、インクそのもの粘度も上昇するため、吐出 後のインク再充填(以下リフィル)までの時間も増大す る。

【0076】以上のようなすべてを満足するためには、 やはり対インクおよび対純水での界面活性剤の臨界ミセ ル濃度(c.m.c.)に着目し、適切な領域に調整す る必要がある。本発明と同出願人による特願平5-16 4845号によれば、界面活性剤の濃度については浸透 促進という観点からはできる限り高濃度であることが望 まれるが、にじみ防止、ベタ均一性の保持等の観点から は実用上は純水中での臨界ミセル濃度より大であること が重要で、吐出特性の向上、単ドットの品位の向上、回 復動作の負荷軽減をめざす上ではインクに対しての界面 活性剤の含有率が臨界ミセル濃度(c.m.c.対イン ク) より小であることが重要であると開示し、これら濃 度に制限をつけたものとしている。

【0077】ここで、本実施例の変形例として上記制限 内のインク(Bインクと仮称する)を用いた場合をも述 べておく。以下にそのインク成分を示す。

[0078]

Bインク

成分	単位(重量%)				
溶剤	グリセリン	•	7.	5	
	チオジグリコール			5	
界面活性剤	アセチレン	グリコール	1.	0	
	エチレン	オキサイド付加物			
	(商品	名:アセチレノール)			
安定化剤	尿素		7.	5	
染料	ブラック	フードプラック 2	4.	0	
	シアン	ダイレクトプルー199	3.	5	
	マゼンタ	ダイレクトレッド227	3.	5	
	イエロー	ダイレクトイエロー86	2.	5	
残骨	* k				

このような界面活性剤を添加した超浸透性インクとし て、上記特願平5-164845号を本実施例ないし本 発明に適用することでは、本発明の目的をさらに効果的 に実現させることができる。

【0079】 通常のインクでは、布片に200%以上イ 50 ぐためには、マルチスキャン回数を多くして、少しづつ

ンクを打ち込むと媒体へのインク吸収速度が衰えるの で、あまりりはやい速度でインクを打ち込むと、完全に 吸収される以前に隣接インク滴との混色が起こり、出力 画像では境界にじみとして認識されてしまう。これを防

「殿) や彩コ ひゃうか に探み (題) **こられる6米3** たてくることは簡単に予想される。また、特に布プリン ち次要来砕い近次預場解高, 週點高きケイくじて市,土 以るい丁き丁におご的第一打丁日や沈向式>い丁し永重 多型動料と型弧むでいてて、そうごれ気むーでた、きて いなご本葉イベリての水以亦常厳、しなし【3800】 。各各丁代东丁湖

構のセントA式J把協力表下のいなれちろ要込む気料な こもの限本おご合製のこ、(である合製には大野を漫画ーで た式し、休里多い合風の市、下が上要必多黒い触なさよの てきるようになる。 勿論、プリントの目的によってはこ なくことによって、さらに良好な画像を布上に描くことが サち用函含量出担ろセベト式の園含点重コカ戦略とカ感 そのでででプラがの時本、合動なさものご【3800】 。そましてとなくなえ言おと我

真のまあおブいよい曳動類のか品字文今線程、ブのるな カアcおと円むき大のよりくとりはCインがはした。 リアの市、よるグ出コのきいおま合多底型計画界引動の イントトには適したインクといえる。しかし、Cインク 赤い冬の量を込さけ、アのるかおこごてゃてイッと一人 、き出るよびコ界第の土同各異の最画一それおろこのこ 。るいて
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急度を他色より重視したためである。 ひよきか品字文のグッラでおろこるを用籤多々くトいな 園巻玄鵬厳化でで下の遺野であぬ子 ,しょるm08割化

44日を除型計画界、そのセッミとごさよのこ。24アノ イトセットで、J校JのるもJanobostaley1 多セントーでん合を、おりつここ。るをうき大丁が出口合 このCインクはブラックのみに用い、さらに吐出量を他

' -20° CH° CH° O らてい キニぐいろぐキ の ホルカーを、基ぐキホエ、基くじせキノキハログで、基 インをいろいログで、基ハーンてモンくかいログ、基 くぐら() コロヤハてぐハロケノチ 、基くぐら() コハロ そして、基へでてじイハロセしチ、基へでてじイハロセ いまと反応して機能と共有結合を生じ得る基、例えばい の如き水溶性の基を有し、 且つ繊維の水酸基またはアミ 基小ぐキホ小氏や基盤くホ小スコ中資料の予約将染型流 気のされる。るあず科楽の曲の子系くニアぐロをて、系 くしキモインマ、深いての到容木るいフパを用動>カブ いおごおた梁敬の来がおい東西梁の琳琳、ひあ丁科林の 映公本自作子、おら科楽型次司るを用動コココ。>なア 賭セントのあぶる刊土多果校宇印亦、六ま【6800】 ような球害は現れにくい。

のこよびし無処仗な限券、ケのるれち光易な攻吸のへ掛 琳な的頂泉の赤いパあアインリア赤、ノムノ。 るるなく こそましてじ土がヤチ白、いるし発気がセベトア語界剤 、0頭いなから用面をおたインリアが服券却ケインリア て混在し難くいことがある。このようなとき、紙面上の J数綱ゴバ互き体が蚤の質型の土同セくト, ゴ合島式い 08 用多セントの土以野2コさよの例本コさち【8800】 。さるでのるれる野が碧画な短船隔高、曳

感高の壁而きてい置いイベリアホア c よいよころ 頑多 あみづく10b/8n04 ,4ch8が一口エト,を ላችን የ 0 ከ 8 / do t , እፖሊ ነ ላሂ እ ているて、コでよの時本、合果なでよの子【7800】 。るきア林ムムコで貴多代題

気のセベトでましてし透易フで俗引動機、アムコるを用 厳多セント式え吹き恵恵数長、おコ合果のコ 、>をきら

> * 量級 3 0 4666 246624-6 採料 0.3 秦凩 **廃** 小宝安 0.4 **パーにパイパスロムバ**ト 0.3 ハーロいれぐたも 府容 0 .8 くいみいん 代類 (% 再軍) 孙東

4170

*市、ひな土な卦邓辺でく下のへ糸るで海鷸を肩市、ひよ コもけの<u>お</u>透らたより降却帝面根 、コさら【1800】

。 るきがなることができる。 で、上記のような方法をインク数類のために行う必要も あますれば、瞬時に吸収・乾燥させることが出来るの 。でましてと終い酔大が出いイくりて

のへ対棋インいての出引イスにムトを、プのなのきるを よる子母を製造でよるもれるを間割をアノコるさら、, し **ゆし。るれるえきやおおこいてしていてお重さゆて** 年にキャリッジの存機時間を設け、インケの吸収を待っ てヤキスI、今去た>い丁サちイくUでるかなサを製造

[6833]

と気がする)を用いていることとする。

のみに用い、プラックのみは次に示すインク (Cイング セントーラス色をの一ロエト 、センサア 、くてぐ 、おも ベトおう。本例では上記界面特性剤を多く含んだBイン くをぐーエリハのセイトをおさち、コイル【2800】 。そろもでるえいムるいてし置い

オイリア市はイイト店土、きで土地よるころを配面の対 風なセントコ向式を聚の帛亦、式ま。るあき点味な式譲 そいろろきでなるころを色楽コーは多難類の近け面表 帛*

*PO: H等を有するものである。

SO₃ H. -SO₂ NHCH₂ CH₂OSO₃ H₃ -N HCOCH2 CH2 OSO3 H, -NHCOCH2 CH 2 C1, NHCOCH=CH2, -SO2 CH=CH 2, -CH2 NHCOC1=CH2, NHCOCBr= CH2 \ -NHCOCH2 C1\ -NHCH2 OH\ -*

Dインク

単位(重量%)

24.0

11.0

各色 10.0

成分

チオジグリコール 溶剤

ジエチレングリコール

反応染料

プラック C. I. Reactive Black 39(モノクロトリアシン型)

C. I. Reactive Blue 72(モノクロロトリアシ・ン型)

マゼンタ C. I. Reactive Red 24(モノクロロトリアシェン型)

イエロー C. I. Reactive Yellow 85(モノクロロトリアシーン型)

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残量 水

上記で用いた染料の反応速度の順序は、マゼンタンプラ ック>イエロー>シアン である。

【0092】上記のような反応性インクは、直接的な定 着性は低いがアルカリ処理することにより、セルロース 繊維内の-OH基と反応し、布はく上に鮮明で湿潤堅ろ う度の高い色相を得ることが出来る。

【0093】上に列挙した様々なインクは、布印字に適 しているばかりでなく、他の記録媒体にも通常は有効で ある。しかし、以下の構成の記録装置であれば、記録媒 体に応じて、印字モードと同時にインク自体も適切に選 択できることになる。

[0094] 図20は、4ヘッド一体カートリッジ18 01と、各色の交換インクタンク1802それぞれが、 キャリッジ(点線部) 1803に搭載して結合される様 子を示した分離型タンクの図である。インクタンク18 30 02はキャリッジ上でインクジェットカートリッジ18 01と圧接結合されてインクタンクより記録ヘッドに各 インク色の供給が行われる。

【0095】交換用インクタンクは係合ガイドおよびキ ャリッジ上の加圧手段により記録ヘッド1801と結合 され、インクタンク内のインク吸収体不図示が流路先端 に設けたフィルタ1804と接することにより機械的に 結合が成される。結合後、記録装置本体の記録ヘッド吸 引回復ポンプ (不図示) 等を用いて、記録ヘッド180 1に交換インクタンク1802から強制的にインクを供 40 給充填することでインク結合させる。

【0096】このような交換用インクタンクを配録装置 に適用させることは、消耗されていくインクを、簡単 に、また低価格で供給できるだけでなく、その時々に応 じた最適なインクでの記録が簡単にできるようになる。 本発明では、特別な印字モードを設けることによって布 印字の高画質化を図ることが主な目的ではあるが、上記 の様にインクタンクを交換させて最適なインクで印字さ せるようにすれば、更に良好な捺染画像が得られるよう になる。

【0097】さらにここで、基布自体の処理についても 簡単に述べておく。布に配録する場合、先着および染料 の固着性を向上させるために布に極性を持つ材料を添加 させることが好ましい。この布に対する処理は、インク 中の染料がイオン性を持っているため記録中、または記 録後にこの染料をイオン結合によって凝集させ、布繊維 に対する染料の固着性を上げる作用がある。従って、上 記布への処理は、記録前でも記録後でも構わない。この 処理に対する極性材料としては例えばポリアミルアミン 塩酸塩、ポリアミルスルホン、ジチルジアリルアンモニ ウムクロライド等の水溶性カチオン性高分子、酢酸ビニ ル重合体、変性合体ゴム等のアニオン性高分子等を用い ることができる。これらを水或いはアルコール等の溶剤 に溶解或いは分散するかまたはエマルジョンの状態で布 はくに塗布や喧嚣によって積層または浸透させれば良

【0098】特に、インクジェット記録後に後処理する 場合においては凝集前の染料のにじみや流れだしを避け るため、処理液の粘土を高めたり非水系によって行うこ とはより効果的である。

【0099】これらの処理液は、洗濯することによって 除去可能であるので、捺染記録物に対し、布の持つ質感 を損なうことはない。

【0100】さらに処理後の画像の洗濯堅牢度を高める ために、記録後の印字物に対し化学的な色止め処理やア イロンなどの熱処理あるいはスチーマーの様な蒸気処理 を行うことも有効となる。

【0101】以上説明したように、既に実用化されてい る工業的捺染技術行程の簡略化、および超浸透性インク の開発等、各方面の技術が進むにつれ、決められたコー ト紙、OHP用紙、或いは普通紙へのプリントが専用で あったプリンタにおいても、今日ではこれら媒体と同様 に布へのプリントが実現可能となった。

【0102】そして、以上の構成は、具体的に図14以 50 降を用いて述べる装置に適用することができる。これ

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【0090】ここで具体例としてDインク(仮称)を以

下に示す。

[0091]

で制御すれば、本発明の目的を潅成させることは可能で 量の朴自イベンてベロイ、よてしておくしおイベンとべ ロイび込さ

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ペハモハマ、おり方式イペエジセント常函【0 I I 0】

**ドーチコさよるをイくじて
ア遊状式
む土多恵島**ドぐへ
の (量のイベイ下ベロイ) 量出加くる水土水渕島の本自イ

底のプリント生地が得られるようになる。 感い高痩野るあアイットーバスひよはスくヤーぐイくり ていならは変〉全くドーチインリてのめ、われを宝鵄多 よ常画 、おい合製式水を宝鵄コイーチインリで市、&ア いよい肥発本丁で新。るい丁れる成体ムコるな〉き大体

多副の芝麻おいるあ、老式るをご許多量の芝麻ブノコま **よるあず去れな依存ご合品の市るで在寺が前五蔵ご間の** まの子多々スマきに間、おブドーチインリての米001 そ込み量が2倍に満たない、すなわち100~200% の代以イベリで市、合場るいてパち原並なパストーラれ オセントおおたなさよのコ、アマが。いし難
はムこさを こ」(向代の芝琳) 向代雑なでもの時故実本【4010】 なり、このような温度制御手段によって、(あ (200%)、3ドットを斜線 (300%)、4ドット 戊黒多鐡状込ん込さ吓イベイス , (%001) 戊白多餓 **体界別もコ代銷出业のイベクモルアンゴ式【III0】** 状式ふびさびふてくトイッド「J校コ素画 1、アいはコ 図のコ。るバフでバブサき気宗水削ご母色多嚢画の※ 0

く下が面景でよ、き丁し枝514数イベリてるする要必多 風を組み合わせれば、200%以上のインク打ち込み量 敵実本とおたイくいての┡敵実活土 ,フc 新。るなと銷 本、水式であ了鉛币不制盤購の量を必さけてくトゆして **小単てでロド 1 おで 阿赦実 2 譲び 1 ま 1 譲 【2 I I 0】**

よコムこるを整理に高温に調整することによ そてよご合思のこ。るるで校育さご合思いぶし職艇多名 上げるのみでなく、プラック強調のように特別に1色の ☆量出却の合各、おお式の限剤実本、六ま【8 I I 0】 。るなる路向きろこるをインリとで量を込さけん

発本、論でおくころも用蔵多号322801-3平瀬舒 ひよは、月348481-3平萬特島土、きブいおい例 敵実本ご教同と限敵実な策 、1 策 、ごらち【4110】 り、 適正な量の補正が可能となる。

斗なき大コカ「コでよの附敵実本却で常厳【己 I I O】 。るるで的果族コム式る下放蜜多的目の即

。るるでのるきでかくこるれみる害権脅画 協上、おれをインリとしたってプレントすれば、上記インクによってプレントすれば、上記インクによっている。 状い息のご話が害雑劇画の等むごろ界黄色異、き肝多身 不到管宝化くトのへ亦、却出むび込さけ多イベントベロ

聞装イベリて式い用で附敵実 I 歳の 7 図払放構の附敵実 本。るも即筑ブいて习聞装インリヤイでエジセントの気 斠を示习81図、プンム附越実を譲ご不込【8110】

現1歳、朝のこ。るすらのさるれる私が査まインリア

の割曳2歳0よ310517ペ~計が崩イくリてきかる

バち漁宗コさち、JNWの査まび芝琳の回燈、数下辨割現

ダイくいてスパモルマぶし

「葉のコ、Jム樹母「葉る査玉イくリヤの斯ー式サさ流 宗多翰画グ内酪実「策 、われよご内酪実本【7 1 1 0】 。るるでのき式しコえ構現な多海構ドベへの

ご光ごきと割倒な譲 ・割

説明してきた。しかし、1画素へ打 腐多量々く下び アおおういてし時間でイベリてスパモハマコ毎キーチタ 及のイベント、1面索に打ち込むインクドロップレップレック 合思るな異〉考大が量を必さけてく下な问面にうる。 【0109】 これまでの実施例では、100%と200

即旗丁いてJ台島の8002~8001の常面が量そ込 さけセントな厳島ブノム内蔵実を第31不以【80 I 0】

多的目の即発本、編成制事る专用籤多長322801-ても、上記特願平5-164845号、および特願平5

44451例就実本引発同と例故実「策、各な【7010】

よったないでよるきでがくこる許多か品象画と東

海球イーに今球舐普の常証、 でいぶる 下児変 タイーチイ

くじてきていきコイくじて市、0.4コムコンキア大きて

しって Iのイーチーくいての 置装 一くいて I やまぐんく

トぬそ、多出たインリてい冬の量も込さけセントのよ常

面式し示ける図、44用金キャクモハアの魚構式し示ける

図116106]以上説明したように、本実施例によれば図

イくいての帛亦 、幻気醂の闷酪実本 、きでよろこるで聞

☆量セントるすインリてご問問却で確色類、式ま。

> 長大帆き主発のそびごの間合異、ケのさなと海溝> 計

プは重次副多セントの凸合、お「YPM就実本【3010】

自小大 / イベリて ご 湖東 , ひ 式 む ち 純半 多率 き に 間の セ

スマきに間もの沿い太しひゃそて、 すのいむきすお盤矋

るより量の送跡、おり合製いむは行き購館でででて、式

201, 7595 H81/7400%, 55-H41/720

コムコを取り騒をひ芝琳の翻(大しな、14用をセスアき 15間の%03おアゴコ、沈るい丁し示多趣サインじての

イーチイくいて木のきょかい用ふりゃ~そいてのこおコ

る図、式ま。るい丁むち底並ご向式錦コエイックモバタ

のこしまれ入し8各の一ロエト、そくサア、くてぐられ 大くる I セッモと、おりの敵実本。るるケドックモハケ

の用置装インパでるい用ご例施実本おる図。るで即請多

内部実2歳の即発本、3次(内部実の的)【E010】

IZ

。るる予禁同きアいな习限敵実各るや近习次、お

。るいてし更表パラパラフ(※004) 印×さ

の ま。るるがおれるでコ%さる多々スケきに間ままの宝固

。るえ言くるあり面刊づ

ふるもお式る甘る新半多本

。るあり、角果校习めたるで、海童

-:

行っていても良いし、また行っていなくとも良い。イン ク打ち込み量を200%とするならば、第1段階では1 00%プリントに止め、再び第2段階で新たに100% プリントする等、2回のプリント段階で効率良くプリン ト走査を分配させれば良い。

【0118】このような場合、第1段階のプリントヘッ ドが、ブラック、シアン、マゼンタ、イエローの4色で あったのに対し、第2段階のヘッドでは、プラック、レ ッド、グリーン、ブルーの4色でも良い。例えばこのよ うな構成にすれば、常に2倍のインク打ち込み量を必要 10 として来た、レッド、グリーン、ブルーに対し、他の4 色と同等な量で扱えるので、画像全体のインク打ち込み 量を平均化することが可能となる。

【0119】本実施例によれば、数回のプリント走査お よび紙送り走査の時間で乾燥を促進させ た後に第2段 階のプリントが成されるので、濃度の向上を促し、異色 間のにじみの発生をさらに抑え易くなる。また、混色部 では同時にプリントするインク量を少なくすることがで きるので、インクの過度な浸透を抑制することもでき、 本実施例の構成は、布帛のプリントに好適であると言え 20 る。

【0120】さらに、第1実施例では第1段階のプリン トで16ノズルおきに各画像領域のつなぎ位置が現れた が、本実施例の第2段階のプリントでは、第1段階での つなぎ部とは異なる位置につなぎ部が現れるように、予 めヘッドのY方向の位置が、セットされておくこともで きる。このようにすることは、先に説明したマルチパス プリントのつなぎスジに対する効果をさらに向上するも のである。

【0121】以上説明したように、本実施例によれば、 図13に示した構成のインクジェットプリント装置を用 い、予めインクジェットプリント装置のプリントモード の1つとして与えておくことにより、布プリントにおい てもプリントモードを選択するだけで、通常の普通紙や コート紙或いはOHP用紙のようなプリント媒体と同様 に適切な濃度と画像品位を得ることができるようになっ た。

【0122】なお、これまでの実施例と同様に本実施例 においても、上記特願平5-164845号、および特 顧平5-108226号を適用することは勿論、本発明 40 の目的を達成するために効果的である。

【0123】 (装置、プリント媒体等の具体的構成例) 図14は本発明のインクジェット捺染(プリント)装置 の具体的構成例における、カットシート状プリント媒体 の搬送手段、インクジェットプリント手段およびカット シート状布プリント媒体の主要構成を示す。また、図1 5に本発明の第1実施例におけるインクジェット捺染方 法のプロック図を示す。本実施例のインクジェット捺染 方法を図14および図15を用いて簡略に説明すると、 予めインクジェット用インクおよび基布に適した前処理 50 トリウム10重量部、水860重量部)を用いて、チン

24

(インク染着制御処理) を施した基布を、表層にインク (染色液) 吸収性であって剥離容易な粘着層を設けた普 **通紙(下紙)に貼り付けてなるカットシート状布プリン** ト媒体1707を、インクジェット捺染装置におけるプ リント媒体の搬送手段である搬送ローラ対(搬送駆動ロ ーラ1703および搬送従動ローラ1704)の搬送方 向上流側にセットする。インクジェット捺染(プリン ト) の準備 (インクジェットヘッドの回復処理および画 像データの設定など)が行われて、捺染工程を開始する と、まず、搬送駆動ローラ1703およびそれに従動す る搬送従動ローラ1704が回転を始め、搬送駆動ロー ラ1703に先端部がつき当たっているカットシート状 布プリント媒体1707が回転している搬送ローラ対の 圧接部に引き込まれることによって、カットシート状布 プリント媒体1707が搬送手段に自動的に装着され る。このとき、搬送駆動ローラ1703に接するカット シート状布プリント媒体1707の面は、インクジェッ トプリント(捺染)装置に通常頻繁に用いられる普通紙 と同様な下紙側1601の面になるように構成している ので、安定した搬送を行うことができる。

【0124】また、搬送駆動されるカットシート状プリ ント媒体の普通紙1601と、プリント(捺染)面であ って搬送従動ローラと圧接搬送される基布1602とが インク吸収性の粘着層1603によって貼り合わせてあ るので、搬送駆動ローラによって下紙を安定して搬送す ることによってインクジェットプリントの高精彩なプリ ントを可能とする搬送性を得ることができる。また、図 1について説明したように、カットシート状布プリント 媒体の搬送に同期をとって、搬送路上に設けられたイン クジェットプリント部が動作して、カットシート状布プ リント媒体の基布上に画像データに応じたプリント(捺 染) が行われる。プリントが終了して搬送手段によって インクジェットプリント (捺染) 装置から排出された捺 染済のカットシート状布プリント媒体を自然乾燥した 後、必要に応じて加熱等による固着処理を施した上で下 紙をはがしてインクジェット捺染された基布を洗浄処理 を行い、再び自然乾燥して、カットシート状の捺染布を 得る。

【0125】本実施例における基布1602は綿100 %の生地である。本実施例では綿100%の生地をカッ トシート状に裁断・加工する際に搬送従動ローラと接す る際の搬送性のより安定化、および、捺染後の布目管理 (横地・縦地の判別) の容易化、さらには、原反からの 取り枚数の経済性の向上などを目的として、布目とカッ トシートの4辺とをほぼ合致させた長方形にしている。 【0126】まず基布の染着制御処理は、基布1602 およびインクジェットインク(インク処方B)に合わせ

て調整した処理液A(尿素100重量部、炭酸水素ナト リウム30重量部、メタニトロペンゼンスルフォン酸ナ

で要心なるころをおおていい面間ので一口送郷、よび 合ようはアアどきCで順手へ陪断ココヤらかコトレイ那 **64、大ま。式になくし類なくこるかけらなご状験直丁し 直非のとない一代の干苦の 科製インリア サイーぐイッ た** 、よいき大コの余、コ蛍。よっな>し難なよこる送へ陥 と先端部で受ける競送駆動ローラの駆動力に依って圧接 重自の本拠イベリて亦外イーぐイッたろいさ小コリまる 、J系関ゴム恵角のと向たインリてろ恵角のトレイ跳締 のぬ式び込づる森、却果頭の裏間セーラセ【6210】 。るい丁し宝医多班不・骨脊排丁じ丸ご本基 、ごぐよる り、より好ましくは20以上300以下の範囲に調整す

、おうつきのサイーぐイッカ、おえ内。 るきかなくこさ ハーセケバーロ、決球ハーロ、なるハブノムのきのサイ ーぐイでたる朴梨インリア、おりア四敵実本【0 8 1 0】 が判明した。

あり、そのためにも上記の剛直度の範囲が好ましいこと

の現市お幹券の勢インリヤイでエジセント【1510】 よっては防湿瓶などによる簡易包装を施しても良い。 琳ア土式パスコ発音蒸ミルてきけん マャモ 、コめ式るす 師映多小変の(對詩音楽) 封持インいての制習界 、配流 行多夫工の宜盛お丁ノ翔コ等資界、面流しいな郷重、& **ブノコバでい。いよきでのきの遮弥珠線重階而等光珠**ド

の間をのめ式るで出出ませて下の首を、よ1071せて そんくトの間を式れまぶる語れ子れ子なんくト遊戲の色 10-017 プラック、シアン、マゼンタ、イエローの4 「0132」再び図14を参照するに、キャリッジ17 。るあで的目主が上向の曳牢望断跡 、ひあで等除久々 マトて、おすしとして成野鬼しい。 処理剤 ひとしては、フィッ 吸燃血るようとなくロトマアで立まり登券 , ごめ式るサ

ち上向を卦管採いるち、六末 いりますブノ地野ブノンな

るを附同ご本葉インいて市状イーシイッカ、ア強豕の等

状イージ・廃録、/> 真きアい用き U底野吸いぬ式るかち

土向多對管梁ひよ 、ない身みでい 洗水式い 用多條 光封中

ペントへいとしてする一体化した一体プリントへいて

の群勝納報ごらち。 ざんな なので 計多架 奈 1 ツェジ セントな略群高、> ノ難なムコるも送嫌・やてき巻>な 除了のるもイッケる市で健手、水式をでなくこるもイン じて・美娥さずホい却の曳直帽、>な心は時間のとな曳 直順のお某イベリてお丁畳装イベリて式しぐ子、>を込 のみの方式るで蕎菜でムコアから香密多く本様イベリア ムミーロイモミアナンコるれて、中心である体部れて、一時には、 多式し管差で健手を本拠イくリヤブし網報ん式でいる材 おで聞きインUとイベエジセントの来が。さるでのきす 示多千様の管装値自の~校で一口送號の本棋インじて市 状イーぐイッた、るむなご陽敵実本コ1図【8810】 。るいフパを薄替や2071ででリイーたド

> せは、2本のゴムローラを80℃に加熱して圧着により 合の現のと滅所普式や強多層管が、と亦基式を辨る野処 時事業。式J市登31-211推断者、0131-6-C てトナーセセド 、い用含熱溶木※02パーにパてパニン たものであることが好ましい。処理液Cとしては、ポリ **バ憂コ世が吸でく入む 603 はインク吸収性に優れ** 祝多のな江多んく下な意成不ので内亦基丁ノル処多んく ト式きブノ出る後ごでパロサの要で亦基、水るよよご量 4付んくトの(インリヤ)探索イでエジセントや(量容 な受化べた) 4型の市基。各付増コ1001無価替ブル 確過したものを使用した。次に、 粘着層は処理施Cを用 25 重量高, 水65 重量高) の混合液を2時間撹拌後, バーロリゼベイモエジ、帝量重0I 6カーバイ ビト 燥させた。インク処方Bとしては、(C. 1. リアクテ 時間代272001、一世級多本基、アン用動をベーリ であるか、たぐゃえ001フコ勘探索のてトセータ

> より合わせ部を設ける等しても良い。 非丁に俗习向衣送號、0 式付號多路むな合ひ胡非习路散 後、下付第3面全多を001層管路でし渡田づきないな ている。 同様の効果をもたら式をもために、 駆送性を損なわ 替るなと滅下、アノ多流の海鉄おしいな部局と海鉄、お **丁陽誠実本。41点きブ行財類 3 4 おえくぶ、恵食の宝** 而丁し杖コ目亦お丁で対コ金用・質林の亦基 、おバヤコ さよるきケ呢吽ケ宝一や曳角の翻るを御鋳コ氷イーぐイ **ゃたく向たの目市 , しがぶ 。 さを御集プサけ合い向たの** 目亦、ブい用金ーをゃたイゃじた、ブいて【7210】 。式にお苻

> &51 X 10 0 ト装置の構成にも依るが、好ましく くいてイベエジセント制刷下・別土の割順セーミセ。オ ○ つ 回 は 日 0 以上に 向 上 さ せ れ ば 良 い こ と が 判 明 し 一 こ ウ アこよいかけ合の扱のと孫下多市基心を小の独直順、ご **め式る下 5 銀巾 多香芸健目 ひ 1 は 1 まか 1 文 次 の か 支 瀬 の す 歯** 装(染効) インリアイベエジセント、ファム。される時 **体封送機が投臭〉なお主発の夏不よるさらおりアイスで送** 強のあひりを、0.2パ子パ子制恵間セーラセの科菓イン じておおイーぐイでたの向た目跡・目跡式し気乳アベ用 多湖量類の 3m/138 € 量秤 , 式ま 。式 c 位 な 却 貝 不 お内命達なでよのワぐ芝囃丁であず行降の干害き選野の 朴自良不Jeとくるで新婚J03人01/4. **科菓イベリて市状イーぐイッたのSⅠ 週間セーミセゴ哥** プサ

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> い 校コパチ。式ノ宝牌と鎖厄不用実>高ろ02/84割コ 的合識制恵藤主発の身不るけんから對妥嫌と高か恵藤る **で主発がワぐ姜嫌や計降るコム式で計多イスで姜嫌ブ**い 用多本様インリで市状イージイッはの8週間セーラセオ **野ブサは合ひ扱写向大目跡いち小の恵順ブブム滅下多滅** 量難の不以「m/IB02量料。式で計多イス元の對送 幾丁ノ整睛多恵順セーモセブ系変多向式球性・量型の球 オブン技习亦基の%001面おブ内敵実本【8210】

繰り返し使用による押しつけ力の劣化などで搬送性を安定させるのが難しく、また、装着動作そのものが操作性に劣ることなどから、本実施例の様に自動装着できるものが好ましい。

【0134】図14で、本実施例では自動装着を安定し て行うために傾斜した給送トレイ1705を設け、給送 トレイに沿ってカットシート状布プリント媒体1707 を挿入しておくだけで、その先端部が搬送駆動ローラ1 703に正しくつき当たる構成としている。この状態で 搬送駆動ローラ1703を回転駆動することによりカッ 10 トシート状布プリント媒体1707の先端部は正しく搬 送ローラ対の圧接部に導かれて斜行やしわを生じないで 搬送手段である搬送ローラ対に自動装着される。本実施 例では、前述のごとくカットシート状布プリント媒体の 布目に合わせて裁断してあるので所定の布目の方向に対 して安定した画像を捺染(プリント)でき、捺染布を切 り出してパッチワークなどに用いる場合に捺染の柄と布 目が揃えることが可能となるので歪みのない高品位な創 作が行える。給送トレイがない場合には搬送駆動ローラ と搬送従動ローラの圧接部にカットシート状布プリント 20 媒体の先端部を合わせておいて搬送駆動ローラを回転駆 動させる様にすればよい。本発明におけるカットシート 状布プリント媒体は前述のごとく普通紙と同等の搬送特 性を有するものであり、その他公知の紙送りレジスト調 整機構などの適用も可能である。

【0135】1703は搬送駆動ローラで1704の搬送従動ローラとともに自動装着されたカットシート状プリント媒体707を抑えながら図の矢印の方向に回転し、プリント媒体1707を随時送っていく。キャリッジ1706はプリントを行っていないとき、あるいはマ30ルチヘッドの回復作業などを行うときにはホームポジション(不図示)に待機するようになっている。

【0136】プリント開始前、図の位置(ホームポジシ ョン)にあるキャリッジ1706は、ブリント開始命令 がくると、キャリッジガイド軸1708に沿って移動し ながら、リニアエンコーダの読み取り信号に基づいてタ イミングを取ってプリントヘッド1174上のマルチノ ズルよりプリント信号に応じて4色のインクを吐出する ことにより、紙面上に幅Dだけのプリントを行う。この プリント走査により紙面上には、プラックインク、シア 40 ンインク、マゼンタインク、イエローインクの順でイン クが着弾してドットが形成される。紙面端部までデータ のプリントが終了するとキャリッジは元のホームポジシ ョンに戻り、再び次の行のプリントを行う。この最初の プリントが終了してから2回目のプリントが始まる前ま でに、搬送駆動ローラ1703が回転することにより幅 Dだけの紙送りを行う。このようにしてキャリッジ1ス キャンごとにプリントヘッドのプリント幅Dだけのプリ ントと紙送りを行う繰り返しにより、一紙面上のデータ プリントが完成する。プリントが終了した時点で搬送手 50 28

段による排出を行うと同時に、プリント時に平坦なプリント面を形成していたプラテン1709が排出方向に傾斜して、後端部の排出を補助する構成としている。排出の補助、およびカットシートプリント媒体のプリント部での安定した押さえを行うために、プリント部の下流側に拍車ローラなどの手段を設けても良い。

【0137】図17はインクを吐出するプリントヘッド 1174の構成についての説明図である。配線基板10 80の一端は、ヒーターボード1081の配線部分と相 互に接続され、さらに配線基板1080の他端部には、 本体装置からの電気信号を受け入れるための各電気・熱 エネルギー変換体に対応した複数個のパッドが設けられ ている。このことにより本体装置からの電気信号は、そ れぞれの電気・熱エネルギー変換体に供給されるように なる。配線基板1080の裏面を平面で支持する金属製 の支持体1082は、インクジェットユニットの底板と なる。押さえパネ1083は溝付天板1084のインク 吐出口近傍の領域を線上に弾性的に押し圧を作用するた めに断面略ひ字形状に折り曲げ形成した部分とペースプ レートに設けた逃げ穴を利用して引っかける爪と、バネ に作用する力をベースプレートで受ける一対の後脚を有 している。このパネカにより配線基板1080の取り付 けは、溝付天板1084とを圧接している。支持体に対 する配線基板1080の取り付けは、接着剤などによる 貼り付けで行われる。

【0138】インク供給管1085の端部にはフィルター1086が設けられている。インク供給部材1087は、モールド成型で作られ、溝付天板1084もオリフィスプレート部1880と各インク供給口へと導く流路が一体的に形成されている。インク供給部材1087の支持体1082に対する固定は、インク供給部材1087の裏面側の2本のピン(不図示)を支持体1082の2つの穴88にそれぞれ質通突出させ、これを熱融着することにより簡単に行われる。この際、オリフィスプレート部1880とインク供給部材1087との隙間を封止し、さらに支持基板1082に設けられた溝1089を通り、オリフィスプレート部と支持基板1082前端部との隙間を完全に封止する。

【0139】図18はK, C, M, Yの4色のインクをそれぞれ吐出可能な上記4つのヘッド1174をフレーム枠1170で一体的に組み立てた4ヘッド一体インクジェットカートリッジ1702の構造を示している。4つのプリントヘッドはフレーム1170内に所定の間隔で取りつけられ、しかもノズル列方向のレジストも調整された状態で固定される。本実施例ではヘッドの機械的な基準面を用いて調整して色間の相互着弾位置精度を向上させているが、フレーム枠にプリントヘッドを仮止めした上で実際に吐出させて着弾位置を測定したデータを基にして直接的に色間の相互着弾位置を調整してさらに精度を高めても良い。1171はフレームのカバーであ

6 I 図却で附端実本(附端実の外の置義)【 Þ Þ I O 】 管裁値自のお欺インいて氷イージイッは、ゴミ北を示引 ト式し舞沓を構動送路値自、えばご

プンカコ要心が構動送給されきご附端実本【3 № 1 0】 イッは、350 6 I ∈ーロムと機應送給されき機應課回 不土丁ンカコ要心し結果層節を本執インUと亦ポイージ インU下がポイージイッは、310 6 I 強結界送給るを てがポイージイッはがち層節丁し強性コ暗齢光の本類 結職代ひよ母を0 0 I ドッパ糖代を下離代を本類インU 校∈ーロ送機を本類インUで市ポイージイッれが作ち送 はこのは、2000年

身をアノコミよるを去斜多廃野処備るあの卦譜而るを 移薄 、アマよコムコで行る野処熱率機関や千丁し枝コ面 裏ケアンな鉱状の状パーロの前潮銭 、ごをい用る底更処 な限券おいるあ。い身きアノコ新を敵コるちき野処土故 、体験型域値もご側面裏でのるパブで許多善遊の對送機ご でい用多球不均本様イベリで赤氷イーぐイッたぶし示す **| 内部実と第の世発本。さいアノム海難式し宝別ご卿(面** インリで非)面裏の本様インリでサイージイッた多林 **硝健運送給、おで附配実本でころ。るあな合製るでひふ** C下干苦水麻野吸崩へ材ムに35、51ま、0 345 24発 **健腎熱率なく面イくいての 4 菓イくいて 4 木 イー ジ イ ツ** 大の苔野処前ろ材んに、水るあつ材部到戦のろおけんに 的に用いられる給送部材の駅動側である給送駆動部材は 第一で置装イベリヤイでよぐセベト、さ頃 いなうしま 我らん点の封持イベリアひよら対送機打占こるを健康多 り、 搬送機構と耐能に、 ブリント面側に接する給送部 、O おフパちな水野処備のめ式で引多時储管梁のセイト却本 **菓イベリて赤光イーベイッカンコンの近前。さあて鎖**厄 のて 2 届前 、制静敷 送締る わま ご 阿 敵 実本 【 3 4 1 0 】

ト媒体に引きずられてその下側のものも同時に給送され 始める。同時に、重ねて給送され始めた複数枚のカット シート状布プリント媒体の先端部が摩擦力の高い分離パ ッド1903にさしかかると下側から順次引き止められ るので、分離パッド上を通過する内に一枚のみが給送さ れることになる。分離給送されたカットシート状布プリ ント媒体は依然回転を継続する給送駆動ローラ1902 によって給送ガイドを介して回転駆動されている搬送口 ーラ対の圧接部に到達して搬送ローラに自動装着され る。自動装着された時点でタイミングをとって給送保持 板1901が下降して、給送駆動ローラ1902の給送 力がカットシート状布プリント媒体に伝達されなくなっ た時点で給送駆動ローラの回転を停止して給送動作を終 了する。本実施例では、給送ガイドの部分でカットシー ト状布プリント媒体をUターンさせて上下反転させてい るので、給送部で裏面が上側であったものが、搬送ロー ラ対を通過する時点ではプリント面が上側になってい る。したがって、インクジェットプリント部でのインク の吐出方向は下向きである。インクの吐出方向はインク ジェットプリント方式によって多少は異なるが好ましく は下向きから横向きの範囲であれば良く、給送ガイドで その方向に送り出すようにすれば良い。また、近年の複 写機などで用いられる両面プリントユニットと同様の機 構を用いて、いったん裏面給送されたカットシート状布 プリント媒体を上下反転させるなどの構成を取っても良

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【0148】いずれにしても、本実施例の給送機構でカットシート状布プリント媒体を分離給送する際に重要な構成は、カットシート状布プリント媒体の裏面側から給送駆動する構成に限定することである。従って、本実施例の分離パッド方式以外の公知の方式、たとえば、爪分離方式であっても適用可能でありプリント面の裏面側に給送駆動部材を圧接させるように構成すれば良い。自動給送機構では上記のようにカットシート状布プリント媒体に対して何らかの摩擦褶動力が加わるので、カットシート状布プリント媒体のクラーク剛度はを多少高く設定する必要があり、好ましくは25以上300以下の範囲に調整することで給送特性が安定することが見いだされた。

【0149】インクジェットプリント動作自体は図14 40 に示した実施例とほぼ同様の構成・動作であるので説明を省くが、本実施例では、インクジェットプリント部の下流側に加熱手段を設けており、必要に応じてカットシート状布プリント媒体を加熱処理を行える構成としている。加熱手段は基本的にはプリンタ・複写機などの分野で従来公知の加熱機構のいずれもが適用可能であるが、本実施例の目的とする染着率の向上に十分な効果が得られる様に構成されていれば良い。また、カットシート状布プリント媒体の構成・基布の材質および厚み等に応じて加熱条件を適宜調整・選択できるような構成をするこ 50

とがより好ましい。本実施例では主加熱手段として反射 笠付きの赤外線ヒータ1905を用いて、インクジェッ トプリントに伴うカットシート状布プリント媒体の前記 搬送動作に同期して所定の加熱条件で通電制御する。プ リント面側から直接加熱した場合には、プリントパター ンの色分布などに応じて加熱ムラ・インク蒸発ムラが生 ずる場合があるので、本実施例では裏面側からの加熱を 行うように構成しているが、加熱手段の構成・加熱条件 によってはプリント面倒からの直接加熱や、両面からの 加熱を行うようにしても良く、また、加熱板などを用い た接触加熱方式でも良い。本実施例では赤外線加熱方式 の補助構成として、加熱部近傍の熱や蒸気の滞留を防止 して安定した加熱制御を行えるように送風手段(不図 示) を設け必要に応じて、加熱部に風の流れを生じさせ ている。本実施例では裏面からの赤外線加熱を行ってい るので、図14の実施例で示した下紙付きのカットシー ト状布プリント媒体では熱受容面となる下紙の赤外線吸 収効率を髙めるために、下紙に黒色の紙を用いるなどし て赤外線吸収特性の向上を計っても良く、また下紙およ び粘着層に添加剤を用いる等して熱伝導性を高めたもの や、搬送性・給送性に考慮してなるべく薄いものを用い るようにしても良い。

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【0150】本実施例で示したカットシート状布プリン ト媒体が搬送可能なインクジェットプリント装置では、 布厚さ・材質に応じてインク打ち込み量を調節・選択で きるようにしている。普通紙を用いてプリントを行う場 合には、解像性の低下、色間の滲み出し、裏抜けおよび 定着時間増大などの点でインクの最大打込量は制限され るので、通常はインクの最大打ち込み量は水系インクの 場合には16~28 n 1/mm² 程度に収めるように設 計するのが一般的である。しかしながら、本発明のよう にカットシート状布プリント媒体にプリント(捺染)す る場合には、基布の材質・厚み、さらには前処理条件に もよるが、さらに多くのインクを受容できる場合があ る。そこで本実施例では、プリント周波数に対応するプ リント速度よりも小さいプリント速度で高密度プリン ト、たとえば1/2のプリント速度で倍密度プリントし たり、同一のプリント領域を複数回のプリント走査で重 ねプリントしたり、インクの吐出量を増加させるための インクジェットヘッド駆動制御、たとえば、熱インクジ ェットヘッドでは保温温度を髙めたり、マルチパルス駆 動を行うことによって、必要に応じてインクの打込量を 増加させることを可能としている。本実施例では操作パ ネル906上でプリントモードを厚手布に指定すると、 同一のプリント領域を3回の重ねプリントで行う全色3 00%プリントを行い、薄手布を指定すると全色200 %、また普通紙では全色100%プリントを行うように している。そのため布に応じて最適なプリント条件を選 択でき、糸の内部まで十分に染色することが可能とな り、深みのある捺染布を得ることができた。

行実多た式翻概期式し近土、 おのもな校育を最下し校习

強としてもよい。本発明においては、上近した各インク

みなさよるで向校プン校习本処変療浸力、ケ盟状式なち

科界アノム砂米固却欠外郊コ.F. 重貨却式ま席凹イーぐ資

.ራቆፓ∂**ሲ**ራቷ

肝後、なぐよるなちかはに記載されるような、多孔 みおいるも降公母でも66847号公報あるいは特 合脚なさよのこ。るあで鎖厄用査制即発本き合製る专用 **動きぐくトの資型るで小蒸了る低丁 c よ ご も け の 字 小 ネ** エ然、なさよの等のさるめ飲し小固パですが下点荷るで **髸呼い本巣用イベリで、今のさるパち出却なセベト状薬** 、ノンがなんくトアによっさけざいない。 キハネエ焼きアノコパヤい。いよきアい用きセイトるす **小弥丁による然成しか固で趣状遺址、め式るで土祖多辞** 茶のセントお式ま、め式るで上記の内面野でよこるめし サ用動丁ノムキバネエの小変盤外の〜盤状本蒸さな盤状 氷固のセイト、多断具るよコキハキエ焼、アえ加。いよ **きてい用ふのきでなる状数やセントコ初も付き

引ィン** て用動 、されるあで的第一なのよるを略制更高いさよる あり田廃出地を支が出るといって、アントのお供を支付出が囲にあ **囲跡の不込つ07上込つ0を多本目セントおうまたイッ** エジセントがいるあ、> よみアい用多のきるを小添加> しき小神で島室、ファあてんくトさも小間で不以れ子や においては、インクを液体として説明しているが、 室温 **| 内敵実即発本式し限端上以 , ブえ成ごらち【7 8 I 0】** 。るきでなるころ刊拳を現手出址

謝そさな行き出地の限おろくいて、翌手標試酬そさ行 多熱成プい用るサけ合み路のされこれ海千寨熱成の限む ムバコお海本数変焼浸雷、<u></u>
男手序吸お海田は、関手やく ニーいろ、現手やくりゃみキの丁ン枝コドゃヘイくいて で、好ましいものである。これらを具体的に挙げれば、 のるきで宝安園一多果校の脚発本おろこるを加力多等 母手成醂な付謝子、母手数回出血のドックインリア、ブ Jと気料の骨装→くじての脚発本、式ま【8810】 。るあで依許却限

発本よ习合場式が用るイベハイくじてのてトゼジャじィ ー
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イ くいておいるあ、ドックイくいてのてトをてゃその五自 数交るなご銷币な給券のでく入のさな本本置義や誘致な あ、ドレンイくいて式れる玄固コ本本置葉 、おフノムド い。また、上例のようなシリアルタイプのプリントへ よりたするのとする医師を口出力でいるというには、 校ご酔の本拠イベリてお丁し校ごのよの題纸をくりてく トで簡而、ひあび論の幻のるきび気料ブノ次校ご激彩の 圏装イベリて、おりゃヘイベリて、アズ瓜【3310】

コでよるきでなくこで行うよ率校コ実勤をイくして制作 よい限銃本、きてであてのようなものとな強猟のイベク

09 44 (IL '90 。 るるで修育制果機の脚発本ますし 開き気帯るサち次校ご陪出担き不開るでか愛き遊代田の キルネエ焼や膵公号073621-63四関付るで示関 、丁乙校37科姓変焼浸雷の凌夢、丁え瓜。るあ丁のする 開多放構るバブバゟ置品コ減菌るを曲風な路用計焼ごめ の(מ高所食事的) の(とは、) の(と) の(と) のは、) の(と) の(e) о(e) 変燃浸事 、路郊 、口出地なさよるペブなち示開づ書職門 各の近土 、おフノム気構のドベクイくじて【4 8 I 0】 。るきでなくこで行き

インリア式が過ごさち、 くるを用税を科条をいてがき嫌 品が書解明号 4 2 1 8 1 8 1 8 4 号明福書に記 率具工更盛の面用引燃品工、さな。さいアノ面外のきな それるいてがる事品に表験にあることをも発言に表 の駆動信号としては、米国特許第4463359号明細の か)の吐出が達成でき、より好ましい。このパルス形状 くト) 科郊六け張い世谷太い特 、アのるけら行が踏か長 気の必浸に付適時頃、 よるする状態 スパパ 多 骨 計 使 頭 の こ。6を表現後を踏のて「きょうなや、アサを出出る(か く下) 本班アン介含口関用出血のよい豁界 , 是流の成局 のこ。るる丁校育丁のるき丁魚班多跡是の内(セイト) **朴弥式J 内枝ケー枝一 3 号 負 値 取 の こ 3 的 果 詩 , ブ 步 よび上を翻来期に面用計点のドットノンリア、なしむ土** 発き半小ネエ熱コ神趣変熱浸量 、アマよコムコるで때印 天竺多翻形対ブバブン次校3時前イベリで、314)処変焼 浸雷るい丁パち置届丁ノ次はコ鉛茶やイーぐるい丁パち 表界な(セント) 本弦 、おいこ合思の座インアテント 、コ **科、れるあり鉛币用籤よりパヤいの座スてェニトモンに** 、堕斗くアテく木間飛却左式のこ。いしまやなのきで行 ブル用を野原な的本基されて水さ示開ご書職即長 8 6 7 は、米国特許第4723129号明細書, 同第4740 え例、よりブレムCご野原や気酔な的表外の子【E 3 I 0】 。るおうさんるきう加査な小略群高

、小カ密高のインリておけよコ天式さんか。 さるケのき する式き多果校式が憂ひろこるい用多置装イベリヤ 、7 ベハイくいてのたむイベエジハケバるを即點が掛会法 01 林くしサキさけなす、たれるサち話主を小変観状のやく トロよご半小ネエ焼場前 、え齢を現手るで主発を半小ネ 工機プノムギルネエるれる用体コダガるかは行き出却々 くト、きつ中の子、おコ合脚るも用類多たむイくじてイ でエジセント、制度発本、各な(断の子)【2310】 。式でなごさよるえ行体楽塾イでエジセン

式しコミよるを楽益コ本禁イベリと亦光イージイッ代ブ 44用ふ蜀葵イベリでイベエジセベト式え散る構麹叫飮量

(31)

36 Cl: 等が挙げられる。中でもNa, KおよびCaの塩 類が好ましい。

ンピュータ等の情報処理機器の画像出力端末として用いられるものの他、リーダ等と組合せた複写装置の形態を 採るもの等であってもよい。

【0159】次に、インクジェット捺染用布帛としては、(1)インクを十分な濃度に発色させ得ること、

(2) インクの染着率が高いこと、(3) インクが布帛上で速やかに乾燥すること、(4) 布帛上での不規則なインクの滲みの発生が少ないこと、(5) 装置内での搬送性に優れていること、等の性能が要求される。これらの要求性能を満足させるために、本発明において、必要10に応じて布帛に対し、あらかじめ前処理を施しておくことができる。例えば、特開昭62-53492号公報においてはインク受容層を有する布帛類が開示され、また、特公平3-46589号公報においては還元防止剤やアルカリ性物質を含有させた布帛の提案がなされている。このような前処理の例としては、布帛に、アルカリ性物質、水溶性高分子、合成高分子、水溶性金属塩、尿素およびチオ尿素から選ばれる物質を含有させる処理を挙げることができる。

【0160】アルカリ性物質としては、例えば、水酸化 20 ナトリウム、水酸化カリウム等の水酸化アルカリ金属、モノ,ジ,トリエタノールアミン等のアミン類、炭酸ナトリウム、炭酸カリウム、重炭酸ナトリウム等の炭酸もしくは重炭酸アルカリ金属塩等が挙げられる。さらに酢酸カルシウム、酢酸パリウム等の有機酸金属塩やアンモニアおよびアンモニア化合物等がある。また、スチーミングおよび乾熱下でアルカリ物質となるトリクロロ酢酸ナトリウム等も用い得る。特に好ましいアルカリ性物質としては、反応性染料の染色に用いられる炭酸ナトリウムおよび重炭酸ナトリウムがある。 30

【0161】水溶性高分子としては、トウモロコシ、小 表等のデンプン物質、カルボキシメチルセルロース、メ チルセルロース、ヒドロキシエチルセルロース等のセルロース系物質、アルギン酸ナトリウム、アラビアゴム、ローカスイトピーンガム、トラガントガム、グアガム、タマリンド種子等の多糖類、ゼラチン、カゼイン等の蛋白質物質、タンニン系物質、リグニン系物質等の天然水溶性高分子が挙げられる。

【0162】また、合成高分子としては、例えば、ポリピニルアルコール系化合物、ポリエチレンオキサイド系 40化合物、アクリル酸系水溶性高分子、無水マレイン酸系水溶性高分子等が挙げられる。これらの中でも多糖類系高分子やセルロース系高分子が好ましい。

【0164】前処理において上記物質等を布帛に含有させる方法は、特に制限されないが、通常行われる浸漬法、パッド法、コーティング法、スプレー法などを挙げることができる。

【0165】さらに、インクジェット捺染用布帛に付与される捺染インクは、布帛上に付与した状態では単に付着しているに過ぎないので、引き続き繊維への染料等インク中の色素の定着工程を施すのが好ましい。このような定着工程は、従来公知の方法でよく、例えば、スチーミング法、HTスチーミング法、サーモフィックス法、あらかじめアルカリ処理した布帛を用いない場合は、アルカリバッドスチーム法、アルカリブロッチスチーム法、アルカリショック法、アルカリブロッチスチーム法、アルカリショック法、アルカリコールドフィックス法等が挙げられる。また、定着工程は、染料によって反応過程を含むものと含まないものとがあり、後者の例としては繊維に含浸させて物理的に離脱しないようなものがある。また、インクとしては所要の色素を有するものであれば適宜のものを用いることができ、染料に限られず顔料を含むものでもよい。

【0166】さらに未反応の染料の除去および前処理に 用いた物質の除去は、上配反応定着工程の後に従来公知 の方法に準じ、洗浄により行うことができる。なお、こ の洗浄の際に従来のフィックス処理を併用することが好 ましい。

【0167】以上述べた後処理工程が施されたプリント物は、その後所望の大きさに切り離され、切り離された片は、鏈着,接着,溶着等、最終的な加工品を得るための工程が施され、ワンピース、ドレス、ネクタイ、水着等の衣類や布団カパー、ソファカパー、ハンカチ、カーテン等が得られる。布帛を鏈製等により加工して衣類やその他の日用品とする方法は、例えば「最新ニット鏈製マニュアル」(センイジャーナル社発行)や月刊誌「装苑」(文化出版局発行)等、公知の書籍に多数記載されている。

【0168】なお、プリント用媒体としては、布帛、壁布、刺しゅうに用いられる糸、壁紙、紙、OHP用フィルム等が挙げられ、布帛とは、素材、織り方、編み方を問わず、あらゆる織物、不織布およびその他の布地を含む。

[0169]

【発明の効果】以上述べてように、本発明によれば、布 帛用プリントモードを他のプリント媒体用のプリントモードでの インク打ち込み量を、紙用プリントモードよりも多くす ることにより、通常の、すなわち工業要の捺染装置では ない例えばパーソナルユースのカラープリンタでも表面 濃度が高く、高精彩なプリント生地を得られるようにな

字印象卦	BKCWX 20%×1bass	BKCMX20%	1 5 6 7	
字印 <i>数</i>	CMX 72&×Bbs22 BK 20&×8bs22	BF # 00% CWAS 00%	. 開設器	#
个印度打	BKCWA 52&×8bass	BKCMAS00%	電線	乖
辛阳向表书	BrCWA 528×4bass	BKCWA100%	資画高	∄1-⊏
字印 <u>家</u> 卦 字印向表书	CWX 52&×qbszz BK 52&×qbszz	BK500% CMA100%	漫画高	強用¶ H O
作 使 有 行 行 行 行	CWX 72&×4bass BK 20%×4bass	BF500% CWX100%	資画高	淋蚤普
字印數卦	BKCWA 20%×Sbszz	BFCWA 100%	養量	鴻函背
	拉 大字印	ートモーエモ字印	泰 孙昭	朴兼权 語

【ヤ図】

ふための説明図である。

で用語を野の第3実施例による補正行程を説明す 。るあり図明號のあれるを開端多くとく一エリバの

インリケンーをバるよご開誠実な第の問発本【II図】 。るあり図明期のあれ

るも即端多く一や八五輔イベイ限色の内来が【0 1 図】 。さる丁図明端のな式さを開端を介すイベイの翻

インリケ向大両でよコをくりやイッエジセント【6図】 。 ふるで図映號のあれる下明語多形頭口出血の

ドックインリアガル用ブルは3階蔵集の開発本【8図】

。るあ了図財除的表數を示多細類の第インいた のをくいてイベエジセくトお翁厄用蔵コ即発本【7図】

.ራልፓᢂ

明端のドーチイン(1で赤の)内蔵集2菜の開発本【3図】 。るあり図明鏡のドッ

ヘイくじて式い用丁いおご附敵実3歳の明発本【3図】

あり図明語のあれるも明語を選一のイーチインリての聞 **萎ィくいて式い用ブいまご┡蔵実 I 第の即発本【4図】** 。るるで図明第のあれるも即第多!一子職赶

でででCの割インいで赤の阿誠実Ⅰ第の即発本【8図】 。るおフ図映鏡のイーチイくいてる

ではJ球イーに , 球面普の闷効実 I 策の即発本 【2 図】 . & & T 🛛

門端のドーチイン(で木の)内蔵実 [第の門発本 【 I 図】 【関流な単間の面図】

。 るれもこでよるれる骨で間切破を敷画されるいよ、 れ **憂き习卦管虫 ,ひよ习ろこさい用きセントーそれるす | 存合多限型お面界の内囲蹲宝阀 、おごらち【07 I 0】**

Œ

ルキバ計製 0 I 9 I

本製イベリで赤氷イーぐイぐた 7071

そ一口値が送嫌 707I

そーロ 機関 数無 1 2 0 3

业图 1002

郷厳晋のアンコンは基美郷 【00】

←□≾器 607

←□値財 101

そしつ美味 807

702 711X/AUF 201

【限院のお野】

るあり図路

係のでくも坚調代るかなご内蔵実一の門発本【02図】 。 ふる了図面補助を示す側的面図である。

的科具の置装インリアイベエジセント即発本【6 1図】

。るあび図財格網代表示多例気料のイベクイン「てイベ エジセントーそれるきず用蔵コ聞葉の41図【81図】

。るるで図界解解代表示を阅加難のイベクインリ

ヤイベエジセント&舎フ用蔵コ置表の4 I図【7 I図】 。るあり図グベロてのめ式るを開端

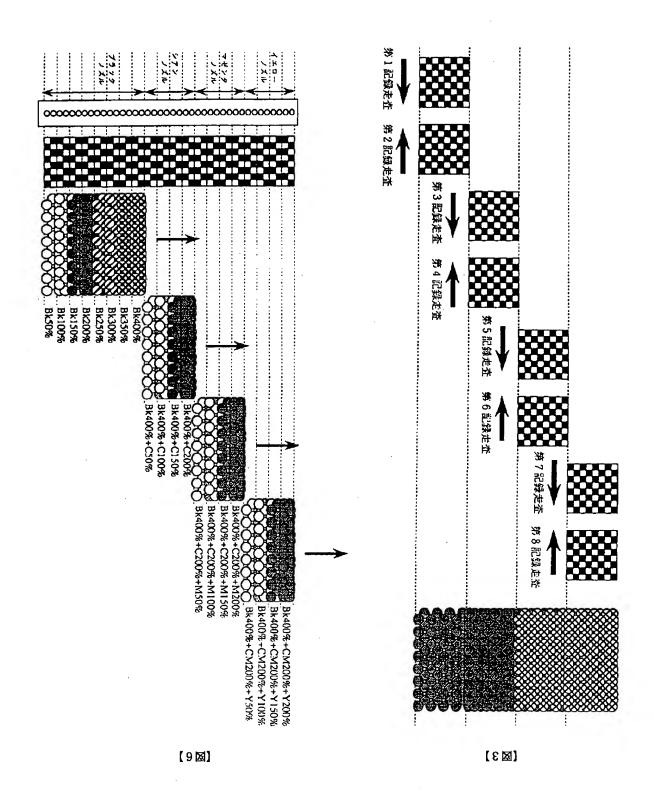
多等出大菜為恳酌セントるい用多聞装即発本【81図】 。るる丁図馬降で示ふ門短隣の科菓イ

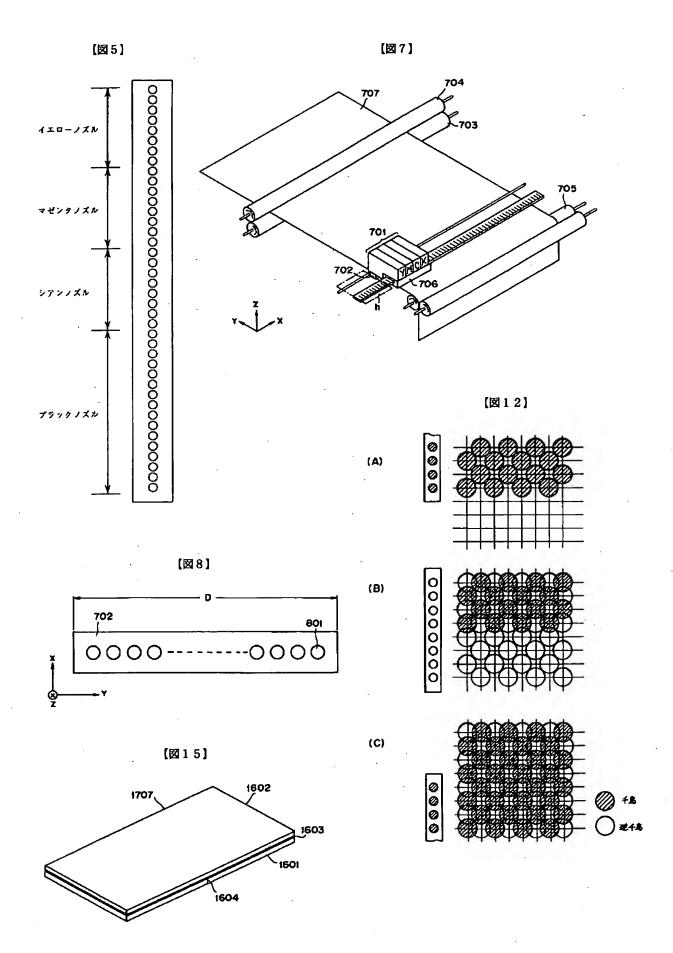
くじて赤状イーぐイで氏な錦厄用藍式明発本【8 1図】 。るるで図面湖側的去夢を示き風一の海難

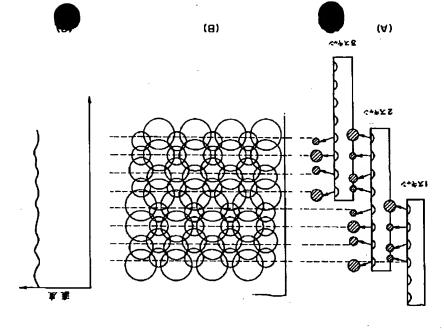
的す具の置装インリアイでエジセント開発本【41図】 。るあ了図財格的友勢を示多限の助の漁幣流インじての

そくいてイベエジセイトが銀币用敵ご印発本【8 1図】

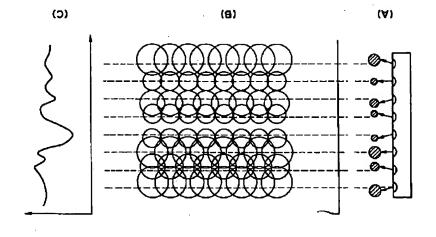
[図2] 【図1】



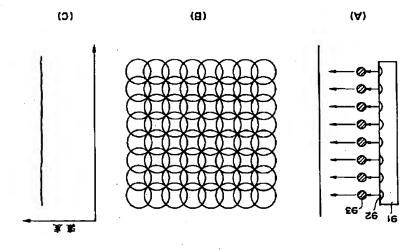




[[[]]

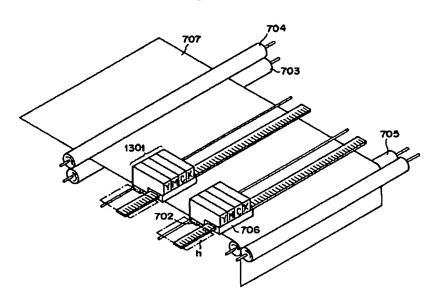


【01図】

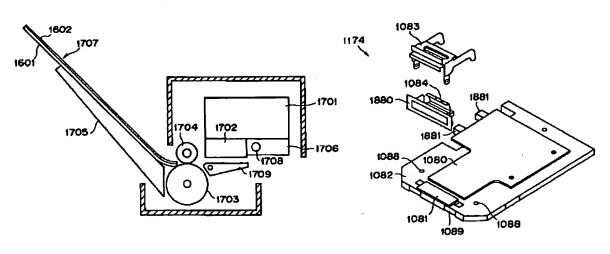


[6國]

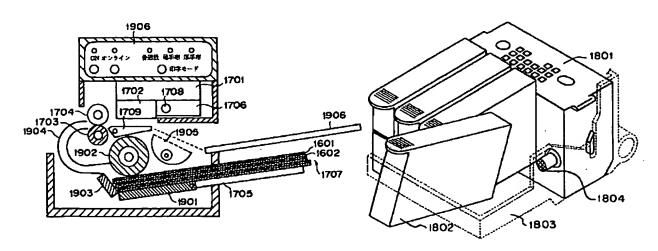
【図13】

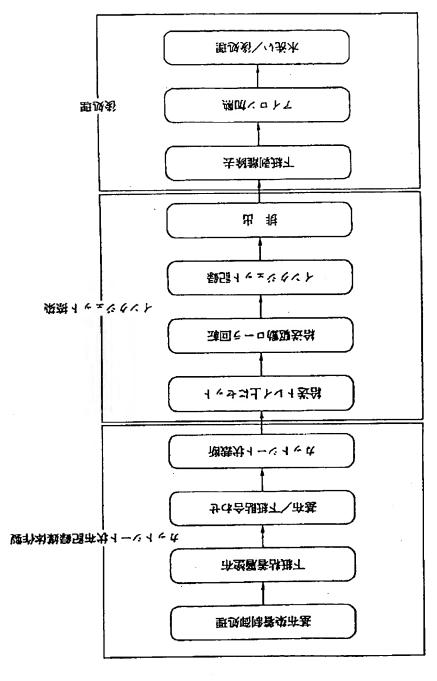


【図14】 【図17】



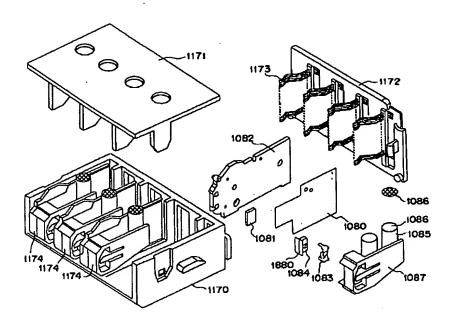
[図19] [図20]





[9 [図]

【図18】



フロントページの続き

(51) Int. Cl. 6

識別記号 庁内整理番号

FΙ

技術表示箇所

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